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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1873.

Circular.

THE following extract of letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War is published for the information of those concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 26, 1873.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have this day, at its own request, discontinued the First National Bank of Norfolk, Va., as a special depository for the use of disbursing officers of the United States, and have directed the amounts to their credits to be transferred to same credits in the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va.

Respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1873.

General Orders No. 64.

I. In accordance with a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, bills for medicines and medical attendance will hereafter be allowed only for officers who were actually on duty at the time and place specified in the bill.

II. Accounts of medical attendance must show that the officer was on duty, the nature of the disease or injury for which he was treated, and that the services of a medical officer of the Army could not be obtained.

III. Accounts for medicines must be accompanied by the original prescriptions, and must be for medicines—properly so called—only; they must show that the officer was on duty, and that the medicines could not have been procured at an Army dispensary.

IV. Bills for medicines or medical attendance for officers not on duty, for officers' families or officers' servants, will not be paid by the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending June 2, 1873.

[No special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Tuesday, the 23d, and Friday, the 25th of May, 1873.]

Wednesday, May 28.

Transferred.—Private William M. Porter, Battery E, Fifth Artillery, to the General Service U. S. Army.

The Quartermaster's Department is directed to furnish transportation to Hugh Boyle, formerly private Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, from Rochester, New York, and Daniel Maynehardt, formerly private Company F, First Infantry, from Fort Mackinac, Michigan, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 100, May 16, 1873, from this office, granting leave of absence to Second Lieutenant John Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry, is amended to grant him permission to go beyond sea.

Thursday, May 29.

The sum of \$102.74 is stopped from the pay of Captain C. A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, on account of errors, disallowances, etc., in his subsistence accounts for the months of July, August, September, November, and December, 1864, and July, 1866, which he has failed to correct or adjust. The Paymaster-General will notify the Commissary-General of Subsistence when this stoppage is made.

Privates Charles Kalvarenski and Louis Lawson, Company I, Sixth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in Special Orders No. 49, April 20, 1873, from headquarters Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, will return to their station at Fort Buford, with permission to delay fifteen days en route.

Second Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from signal duty, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

Discharged.—Private James A. Nichols, General Service U. S. Army; Private Wallace E. Rice, Company H, Eighth Cavalry; Private John Luis, Company G, First Infantry.

Major G. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, will proceed to Plattsburg, New York, and verify the boundary lines located by a board of officers of the "right of way" across the military reservation at that place, and of the lot of land within the same to be released to the New York and Canada Railroad Company under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, and of the act approved March 3, 1873, amendatory thereto. On completion of this duty Major Andrews will return to his proper station.

Saturday, May 31.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles Steel-

hammer, Fifteenth Infantry, in (Special Orders No. 101, April 30, 1872, from this office, is extended fifteen days.

A board, to consist of Major Q. A. Gilmore, Corps of Engineers, Major T. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department, and Captain Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, is appointed to meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th day of June, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to decide upon the calibre of guns to be tried and the ammunition to be used in the "experiments and tests of two Gatling guns of large calibre for flank defence of fortifications," authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, published in General Orders No. 44, March 22, 1873, from this office. The board will fix upon a programme for the trial, and is authorized to adjourn and meet again at the call of the president of the board, at such place as may be decided on for the tests and experiments. The board will make their report to the Chief of Ordnance. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York, on the 5th day of June, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Musician Francis Carey, Company C, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain W. R. King, Corps of Engineers; Captain A. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers; Captain J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant B. D. Greene, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. H. Payson, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant P. M. Price, Jr., Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant C. F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers. First Lieutenant James Mercur, Corps of Engineers, judge-advocate.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles A. Allgood, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, in Special Orders No. 61, March 24, 1873, from this office, is extended three months.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Jose K. Peabody, Third Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1873.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the department commander, the following transfers in the Sixth Cavalry are announced: First Lieutenant Adam Kramer, from Company B to Company C; First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, from Company C to Company B.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain Thomas L. Brent, Third Cavalry.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Colonel Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 75, May 19, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended eleven months with permission to go beyond sea.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 74, May 17, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea.

Monday, June 2.

The telegraphic order of the 29th ultimo, from this office, directing the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to forward twenty recruits to St. Paul, Minnesota, for assignment to Company I, Seventh Cavalry, is confirmed.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named officers of the Medical Department will report in person to the commanding generals of the departments set opposite their respective names for assignment to duty: Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon Julius H. Patzki, Department of the Lakes.

Discharged.—Recruit Gustavus S. Richards, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Private Alfred Gray, Company I, Fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 76, April 25, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended six months, with permission to go beyond sea.

The resignation of Captain Edwin W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 29, 1873.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 31, 1873.

First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry—Resigned May 24, 1873.

First Lieutenant William B. Brunton, Ninth Cavalry—Resigned May 24, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies B and C, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp McDowell, A. T., to Camp Apache, A. T.

Companies A and L, First Artillery, from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Jackson Barracks, La.

Company D, Second Infantry, from Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga.

Company I, Second Infantry, from Lancaster, Ky., Atlanta, Ga.

Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Louisville, Ky., to Lancaster, Ky.

Companies E and H, Nineteenth Infantry, from Jackson Barracks, La., to St. Martinsville, La.

Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Huapai, A. T., to Fort Yuma, Cal.

POST ESTABLISHED.—St. Martinsville, La.

POST DISCONTINUED.—Spartanburg, S. C.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The New York World of May 30 says: The

excavations at Hell Gate are proceeding as usual under the supervision of General Newton. Reliance is placed almost entirely upon nitro-glycerine, and as yet no accident has occurred. About 800 pounds a week are used. Seventeen thousand pounds have been consumed on this work. Besides the immense power of this agent in destroying great masses of rock, it is very useful, from its tendency to pulverize the material upon which it is used. Large quantities of the rock at Hell Gate are so disintegrated by the nitro-glycerine that it resembles mica sand. The old galleries are being pushed and some new headers opened. An effort has been made to have this great work thoroughly represented at the Vienna exposition. A model in plaster of paris has been sent over. This has a movable cover. When the cover is off the curious honeycomb work is fully revealed. When it is on the upper surface shows all the inequalities of the rock in the bottom of the river. A framed chart has also been printed containing three views of the works—one giving the general topography of this region; another, the special topography of Hell Gate; and another, a diagram of the work. Descriptions of the operation are given in English, French, German, and Latin.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1873.

Circular No. 2.

Immediately upon the receipt of this circular the medical officer in charge of each post or station will forward to the Surgeon General, through the medical director, a list of such meteorological instruments belonging to the Department as are now in his possession, with a statement of the condition of each. Hereafter no requisition for meteorological instruments will be made except to replace losses, but the Surgeon General will direct the issue of instruments, from time to time, to the posts at which it appears to him desirable to have observations taken. Monthly reports of the temperature, rain-fall, and movements of the atmosphere will be made at all stations where there is a thermometer and rain-gauge. Reports of the maximum and minimum thermometer, wet and dry bulb thermometer, sun thermometer, anemometer and barometer are required from all stations to which these instruments have already been sent or may be sent hereafter. Blanks for meteorological reports and printed instructions can be obtained on application to the Surgeon General.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

A. A. Surgeon G. E. Lord, U. S. Army, May 26 was relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the battalion of infantry en route from the Department of the Platte, for service with the Yellowstone expedition, relieving the A. A. Surgeon now with the battalion, who, upon being relieved, will report at headquarters Department of the Platte, for further orders.

A. A. Surgeon J. W. Terry, U. S. Army, was assigned to duty in the office of the medical director of the department, to date from May 22.

Hospital Steward Herko Koster, U. S. Army, May 27 was relieved from duty at Lower Brule Agency, and ordered to Camp Hancock, D. T., for duty.

Second Cavalry.—Major N. B. Sweitzer May 27 was ordered to Corinne, U. T., to meet and conduct the recruits for the battalion of that regiment thence to Fort Ellis, M. T.

Seventh Cavalry.—In case the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Sully, D. T., by par. 1, S. O. No. 80, c. s., from department headquarters, was unable to complete the business brought before it during the five days allowed the battalion of the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Sully, the court was ordered to adjourn, to reassemble upon arrival at Fort Rice for completion of the unfinished business.

Twentieth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant C. H. Ribbel May 27 was detailed for duty, in conducting the wagon train for the Yellowstone expedition from that post to Fort Rice, D. T., and afterward directed to rejoin his proper station upon completion of the duty.

Twenty-second Infantry.—First Lieutenant P. M. Thorne May 26 was ordered to Bismarck, D. T., for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in charge of stores arriving at that point for the Yellowstone expedition.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, May 25.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted A. A. Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, to date from June 1.

A. A. Surgeon T. E. Wilcox, U. S. Army, May 28 was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty. At the same time A. A. Surgeon T. A. Davis, U. S. Army, was ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Lyon, C. T., for duty.

Captain E. B. Carling, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, May 28 was relieved from duty at Pueblo, C. T., and Captain W.

Elderkin, C. S. U. S. Army, appointed A. A. Q. M. A. Captain Carling was then ordered to proceed to Sargent, Kas., for duty at that place.

Sixth Cavalry.—In accordance with department orders of May 24, the company of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry at Fort Wallace, Kas., will march from that post, without delay, to River Bend, C. T., or some convenient point in that vicinity near a railroad station where subsistence can be delivered, and there establish themselves in camp for temporary service. This company is charged with overlooking the settlements in that region, both north and south of the railroad, and giving such protection as may be needed from parties of Indians hunting in that region. No hostilities against such Indians will be undertaken without orders first received from department headquarters, beyond preventing depredations upon the settlers. The company commander will keep himself informed as far as possible, by occasional patrols through the settlements within reach, of the movements and general conduct of these hunting parties, and report the facts to headquarters. Nobody and nothing will be taken with this company except what is actually needed for operations in the field, and under no circumstances will families, either of officers or enlisted men, be permitted to go to this camp. Subsistence and forage will be furnished the company from time to time by rail from Fort Wallace. The colonel commanding the cavalry camp near Fort Hays, Kas., will detach one of the companies of cavalry from his camp to take post, under precisely the same conditions as above specified, at or near Grinnell Station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to be supplied from Hays or Wallace as may be most convenient. The company will be under the general command of the colonel commanding the camp near Fort Hays, who is instructed to visit this camp as well as that near Wichita from time to time as may be necessary. Immediate information will be sent to department headquarters of all matters of interest that may come to the knowledge of the commanders of these camps; and all rumors or reports of Indian hostilities upon the settlers or others will be promptly examined into and the facts reported. Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, A. Q. M.-G. U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Dodge and Sargent, Kas., on the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, and make certain inspections in accordance with the verbal instructions of May 24 given him by the department commander. Upon completion of this duty Colonel Van Vliet will rejoin his station.

Decoration-day at Fort Leavenworth.—From this post a correspondent writes: Even if it be true that those who have forever passed away retain no connection with, on knowledge of, the events occurring upon earth, the custom of annually strewing flowers upon the last resting places of our fallen heroes is, nevertheless, a beautiful one—honorable alike to the dead and to the living. The day was observed at this place with all the ceremonies befitting so mournful an occasion. The citizens of Leavenworth and the military at the Fort heartily co-operated in making all necessary arrangements, and nothing was left undone to make the celebration a success. There was, indeed, owing to the extreme lateness of the season, a good deal of difficulty in procuring the requisite amount of flowers; but the ladies (bless them!) were equal to the emergency, and the manner in which they raided on the surrounding country would have put the most audacious of "Sherman's Bummers" to the blush. The school children of the city, male and female, white and colored, formed a prominent part of the procession, nearly all of them carrying bouquets. The cemetery here is quite extensive, and is kept in the best possible condition. The present superintendent has caused it to literally "blossom as the rose" by planting flowers in every available spot. A large proportion of the men whose graves here belonged to the Volunteer Army—mostly to Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois regiments. In addition, there are officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, and saddest sight of all—quite a number of graves marked "unknown." After the flowers had been laid on the graves, addresses were delivered by various gentlemen, both civil and military, when the crowd gradually dispersed. Some, indeed, having brought their dinners with them, resolved themselves into picnic parties, and spent the afternoon, no doubt pleasantly, in the woods adjoining the cemetery. A noticeable feature of the proceedings was the total (or nearly so) absence of that spirit of fuss and confusion which characterizes nearly all processions, and which finds its expression in an infinitude of marshals, arrayed in impossible scarfs and begirt with impracticable swords, who charge frantically along the line, generally on unmanageable horses, thereby endangering the lives of peaceable citizens and scaring women and children. F. L.

Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at this post June 3. Detail for the court: Majors D. L. Magruder, B. A. Clements, surgeons U. S. Army; Captains James Curtis, Third U. S. Cavalry; Charles Bendire, First U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenants D. A. Irwin, Lewis Warrington, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Major James Biddle, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was May 20 ordered to proceed to Fort Lyon, C. T., and assume command of that post.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INFANTRY, }
OMAHA BARRACKS, NEB., May 24, 1873. }

Regimental Orders No. 80.

From an impartial examination of the reports of special target practice, held pursuant to existing orders at the various stations of companies of the regiment, it appears that the best firing was executed by Private Francis A. Stiles, of Co. K, who is hereby announced as the prizeman for 1872, and entitled to wear the silver stadia, an honorable badge distinctive of good marksmanship. His record is as follows:

Station: Fort Fred Steele, W. T., date of firing, May 6, 1873.

Nos. of inches from centre.				Total of string				
4	1	3	centre.	centre.	4	5	6	2 5 30

The target was a circular board, three feet in diameter, with an eight inch black centre, fired at from a distance of two hundred yards; against a light wind crossing the line of fire obliquely.

By order of Colonel John H. King.

LEONARD HAY,

1st Lieut. and Adjutant Ninth Infantry.

A. A. Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army, May 28 was assigned to temporary duty at Fort Sanders, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon George P. Jaquett, U. S. Army. He was to be relieved at Fort D. A. Russell in season to report in person for duty to the commanding officer of Fort Sanders in time to enable Assistant Surgeon Jaquett to comply with the provisions of par. 1, S. O. No. 101, c. s., from the War Department.

A. A. Surgeon Thomas G. Maghee, U. S. Army, May 28 was ordered to Omaha Barracks for duty at that post.

Second Lieutenant William Abbot, 9th Infantry, May 23 was ordered to North Platte, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Sanders, and Fort Fred Steele, in charge of a detachment of recruits and prisoners. Upon the completion of this duty, Lieutenant Abbot will rejoin his company at Fort Fred Steele.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 72, c. s., from department headquarters, was revoked May 27.

A. A. Surgeon J. B. W. Gardiner, U. S. Army, May 27 was ordered to North Platte, for duty at that station, relieving, A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army. Upon being relieved A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army, was ordered to Sidney Barracks, for duty as post surgeon.

Second Cavalry.—Captain John Mix May 23 was detailed as a member of the board of officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 55, c. s., from department headquarters, of which he was originally a member but subsequently relieved, and will proceed to join the board at such place as it may be now in session.

Eighth Infantry.—First Lieutenant C. A. Earnest, having been relieved from attendance before the U. S. Circuit Court in North Carolina, and having reported for duty, May 26 was ordered to join his company with the Yellowstone expedition.

Owing to the crowded condition of the guard house at Omaha Barracks, the prisoners belonging to the Eighth Infantry, in confinement there, May 27 were sent under proper guard to Fort D. A. Russell, the headquarters of the regiment.

Fourteenth Infantry.—The commanding officer of the District of the Black Hills is authorized to transfer Company C, Fourteenth Infantry (Burke's), from its present camp to the garrison of Fort Laramie, at any time that he may see fit to do so. Company I (Davis), will be relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, and will march to Sidney Barracks and there take post. Upon its arrival, Company G, Ninth Infantry (Burrows'), will proceed by rail to Cheyenne, and take post as guard at the Cheyenne Depot.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

ADVICES from Caddo City, Choctaw Nation, of the 24th and 25th ultimo, state that United States Deputy Marshals Bennett and McLemon, on attempting to arrest some parties to a murder, were forced to retire by a demand of twenty-five desperadoes, who were intrenched in two shanties filled with arms. With these were some twenty teamsters, and the combined force defied the Marshals. They could get no posse in that part of the country, and telegraphed to Fort Gibson for troops. Fourteen soldiers were sent down and six of the band were captured, and the others fled. They were followed towards the Cherokee Nation. On coming up to some of them they had a parley under a flag of truce. The murderers agreed to surrender if allowed time to fix their affairs.

A brief official letter from Post Fort Clarke, dated May 20, alluding to Colonel Mackenzie's operations against the Kickapoo and Lipan, says: "The march of over 100 miles, the fight and destruction of two villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners, was accomplished between noon of the 17th and daylight of the 19th—forty-one hours, with a loss to Colonel Mackenzie of only three men wounded, one supposed to be mortally."

The General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 41, c. s., from department headquarters, of which Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, is president, May 17 was dissolved.

A. A. Surgeon I. J. Culver, U. S. Army, May 17 was relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Texas, and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. At the same time A. A. Surgeon J. M. Newell, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and ordered to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty.

A General Court-martial convened at Fort McKavett, Texas, on Thursday, May 23. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook; Captains John B. Parke, Francis E. Lacey; First Lieutenants Charles E. Jewett, Gregory Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M.; Second Lieutenants Walter T. Duggan, Charles E. Bottsford, Tenth Infantry; Thomas C. Davenport, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, adjutant Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was granted Captain Samuel T. Cushing, C. C. S. of the department,

May 23. Captain S. T. Cushing, D. C. S. at San Antonio, Texas, was ordered to turn over to First Lieutenant A. M. Raphael, Eleventh Infantry, A. C. S., all public property, stores and funds pertaining to that depot, taking proper receipts for the same. During the absence from department headquarters of Captain S. T. Cushing, C. C. S. of the department, Captain John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will perform the duties of his office.

Leave of absence for thirty days May 23 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, D. Q. M.-G. U. S. Army, C. Q. M. of the department. During his temporary absence from department headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, will perform the duties of his office.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days May 31 was granted First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn.

Eleventh Infantry.—On the arrival at Fort Sill, I. T., of the headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry, the commanding officer of that post May 14 was directed to relieve from duty one of the companies of the Eleventh Infantry serving there and order it to Fort Richardson, Texas, for duty at that post.

Tenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton May 14 was ordered to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, via Galveston and Brashear City, La.

Fourth Cavalry.—The following brief official despatch has been published:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT CLARK, }
TEXAS, May 20, 1873. }

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

SIR: A despatch received at this post last evening brings information of a brilliant success in an attack made upon two villages of Kickapoo and Lipan Indians, by General Mackenzie and the Fourth Cavalry under his command. General Mackenzie, with Companies A, B, C, E, J, and M, Fourth Cavalry, and twenty-five Seminole scouts, struck a camp of the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians about eighty miles from this post, early on the 18th inst., having marched all the night previous, killed nineteen Indians, wounded two and captured one buck, a former chief of Lipans, took forty-one women and children prisoners, and have already sent in over fifty captured ponies, besides destroying two villages with all their accumulated property. All this was accomplished between noon on the 17th., and daylight on the 19th., and with a loss to General Mackenzie's command of but three men wounded, one it is supposed mortally. The march (over a hundred miles), the fight, destruction of the villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners, was accomplished in a little over forty hours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,

Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Major A. E. Latimer, with Companies F and H, Fort McKavett, Texas, May 23 was ordered to take post at Fort Clark, Texas.

A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, on May 26, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Majors Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry; George E. Glenn, paymaster U. S. Army; Albert P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Edward G. Bush, Tenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, M. D. U. S. Army; Captains Francis E. Lacey, Tenth Infantry; Wirt Davis, Sebastian Gunther, Fourth Cavalry. Captain Campbell D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

On the arrival at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, of the escort to the surveying party of the Texas Pacific Railroad, Company K, Fourth Cavalry, under date of May 19, was ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, and Company I, Eleventh Infantry, to Fort Richardson, Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson May 19 was detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 79, c. s., from department headquarters.

Captain J. W. French May 23 was relieved from the detail to examine all military stores and supplies arriving at the Government depot at San Antonio, Texas, and Captain N. Prime, Tenth Infantry, detailed in his stead.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant B. S. Humphrey, Ninth Cavalry, in charge of a detachment of recruits for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry, May 19 was ordered with it to Fort Clark, Texas, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer, Fourth Cavalry. Upon completion of this duty Second Lieutenant B. S. Humphrey will proceed to join his proper company.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant W. Gerhard, May 19.

Sixth Infantry.—The Chicago Post of May 30 says: "General George A. Forsyth, the leader of the Yellowstone river expedition, speaks in eulogistic terms of the country through which that stream flows. The general direction of the Yellowstone is south-westerly. It rises in the Wyoming mountains, and flows through a large portion of Montana Territory. From the mouth of the Yellowstone to its junction with the Powder river is 235 miles. The stream is navigable almost every rod of the way, the principal and, in fact, the only serious obstruction being two large rocks, about thirty feet apart, which blocked the channel at Key West Falls, the last of a long series of rapids, within three miles of the Powder river. These rocks can be easily blasted out, and then the Yellowstone will be a river fit for commerce of no mean order. The boat in which General Forsyth, with two companies of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Captain Montgomery Bryant, ascended and descended the stream, was of sufficient calibre to test the floating capacities of the channel, having a length of 300 feet, a proportionate width of beam, and drawing twenty-six inches

of water. The depth on the crest of the rapids varies from four and one-half to eight feet. The rapids in the course run by Forsyth's command, were as follows: Alone Rapids, Coulson's, Glendene Falls, Ames Rapids, Monroe's, Murdock's, Townsend's, McCune's, and Key West Falls. Excepting the latter, the only rapids difficult of navigation were McCune's, and even there the boat passed with comparative safety. A very little expenditure would render the channel safe and capacious the entire distance. The commanding officer states that no Indians showed themselves during the ten days consumed in the expedition. The boat was seven days in ascending and three in descending the Yellowstone. A portion of the land along the stream is bluff, and has a resemblance to the Missouri above Fort Buford, but the greater part of the territory, as observed by the expedition, was fairly timbered, principally with cotton-wood and ash, and adapted to stock-raising or agriculture. It is, in fact, a fair specimen of western arable land, and will, no doubt, in future days become one of the favored spots of the American Continent. The Yellowstone is less muddy than the Missouri, and approaches more nearly to an amber color. The banks of the river are more of a sandy or gravelly nature, and consequently the same amount of soft soil is not washed away and carried down the stream. The General reports that the weather, during the days of sailing up and down, was very fine. The boat was supplied with wood by working parties detailed to cut timber at each halting place. The absence of Indians is somewhat remarkable, as the Brule and other savage Sioux inhabit the region in large numbers. The only boat which previously attempted the Yellowstone was the steamer *Alone*, which reached the falls of that name some time in 1864, and then returned to less dangerous waters. General George A. Forsyth, who has succeeded so admirably in rendering this important service to the Government, is about thirty years old, somewhat above the average size, admirably proportioned, and gifted with a fine, soldierly face, which shows all the fire and enthusiasm of a chivalric officer. The main object of the expedition was to found a depot of supplies at the junction of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers, so as to allow our Government to supply the large force which is to start next summer for the exploration of the upper portions of Montana and Wyoming Territories.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—In the case of Sergeant Benjamin Mew, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, tried by court-martial and found guilty of an attempt to poison a comrade, and his wife, General Angur sets aside the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the accused, and returns him to duty, stating the following among others, as his reasons for so doing: "The evidence as to the fact of the placing of the alleged poison in the food and water by the accused is circumstantial and rests on the testimony of Corporal Lee and Martha Mew, the wife of the accused. The relations existing between these two, as it appears from the uncontradicted and unchallenged evidence of one witness, George Williams, and by inference from other facts adduced, were apparently such that the reviewing authority would be loth to approve a finding of guilty of such a grave charge, and confirm a sentence, based on their statements. In addition, the court erred in rejecting certain questions put to witnesses for the prosecution, on the ground of irrelevancy. The question put to Corporal Lee (on page 10), 'Why did you not report your suspicion that the water was poisoned immediately after you tasted it?'—also, state what prompted you to report it next morning?' was not only not irrelevant but an eminently proper question; also, the question put to Martha Mew (page 19), 'Did you have any conversation with any of the men that came to your house in the afternoon after you discovered the bitter taste of the food in regard to it, and, if so, what was the conversation?' and rejected by the court on the same ground, was, in the strictest sense, relevant. The motives that influence parties to a trial in their actions, in relation to the subject matter thereof, anything in their evidence causing suspicion of their good faith requiring explanation, conversations they had on the matter before the court, wherein their statements may be at variance with their sworn testimony, are all proper subjects of investigation, and relevant to the issue. These remarks are particularly applicable to cases like the present, where the witnesses referred to may be said to rest under the imputation of being strongly and improperly interested in the conviction of the prisoner. As has been said in General Court-martial Orders from the War Department, courts-martial had much better err on the side of liberality toward a prisoner, than by endeavoring to solve nice technical refinements in the law of evidence, assume the risk of injuriously denying him a proper latitude for defence.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: *Headq'rs, Louisville, Ky.*

First Artillery.—First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, D. C., on the staff of Major-General McDowell, commanding Military Division, during the absence of Assistant Adjutant-General Taylor, on a court at Columbia, is temporarily performing the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division.

Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, having volunteered his services in the Yellowstone expedition, and they having been accepted by the commander thereof—with the sanction of the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Division of the Missouri May 26 was temporarily detached from this command, till such time as his service may be dispensed with in the Division of the Missouri, when he will rejoin division headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: *Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

Captain Henry W. Closson May 26 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M., convened by virtue of

par. 6, S. O. No. 99, c. s., from department headquarters, and First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, was detailed in his stead.

Second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Columbia, S. C., June 2, for the trial of Second Lieutenant M. F. Gallagher, Second Infantry. Detail for the court: Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Captains H. W. Closson, First Artillery; R. L. Morris, M. L. Ogden, Wm. H. McLaughlin; First Lieutenants M. Leahy, G. N. Bomford, Eighteenth Infantry; C. H. Potter, adjutant Eighteenth Infantry. Captain B. B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for permission to go beyond the sea and for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, May 26.

Leave of absence for ten days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, was granted First Lieutenant Alvan S. Galbreath, May 28.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Styles, U. S. Army, May 27 was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty as post surgeon. A. A. Surgeon R. B. Barky, U. S. Army, will remain on duty at Chattanooga, until further orders.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to headquarters Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieut. E. S. Ewing, to take effect on dissolution of the G. C.-M. convened by virtue of par. 1, S. O. No. 100, c. s., from department headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: *Headquarters, New Orleans, La.*

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain Luke O'Reilly May 20 was ordered to the city of Washington, D. C., reporting for temporary duty to the Secretary of War.

Surgeon James Simons, U. S. Army, medical director, May 24 was ordered to Barrancas Barracks, Fla., to an inspection of the Medical Department at that post. This duty performed, Surgeon Simons will rejoin his station in New Orleans.

Posse Comitatus.—The department commander in a circular dated May 17, directs that when parties of troops are sent out as posse comitatus, it is expected that they will march, and their supplies, if the amount require it, be carried in an army wagon. If any other means of travelling is resorted to, permission must first be obtained from headquarters or it must be at the instance of the U. S. Deputy Marshal who will in this case be responsible for the expense so incurred.

Jackson Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., June 2. Detail for the court: Captains W. T. Gentry, Nineteenth Infantry; R. H. Jackson, First Artillery; W. J. Lyster, P. H. Remington, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants Thomas Ward, First Artillery; John Harold, Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth Infantry. Captain A. W. Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., was ordered May 28 to proceed to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., and make an inspection of the ordnance and ordnance property at those posts. This duty performed, Lieutenant King will rejoin his station in New Orleans. Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered at the same time to proceed to St. Martinsville, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at that post on the rolls of April 30. After which he will return to his station at New Orleans.

First Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., was May 26 ordered to proceed to Fort Brooke, Fla., and perform the duty with which he will be charged by the department commander. This duty performed, Lieutenant Hayes will rejoin his station in New Orleans.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain Luke O'Reilly's company (H) was relieved from further duty at St. Martinsville, La., May 26, and will rejoin its station at Jackson Barracks, La. In pursuance to instructions from the War Department, First Lieutenant John G. Leefe, regimental quartermaster, was May 26 detailed to relieve temporarily Captain William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., in his duties as chief quartermaster of this department and in charge of the quartermaster's depot in this city. On being relieved Captain Hughes will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the War Department.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: *Headq'rs, New York.*

Target Practice.—In distributing to companies in this command the form recently furnished by the Ordnance Department for reporting target practice, Major-General Hancock, commanding the division, takes occasion to impress on those reporting the results of this practice, the closest observance of the instructions contained in the notes on the form distributed to them; as from the information thus furnished, the Ordnance Department is enabled to determine, measurably at least, such changes or modifications in the arms and ammunition in use in the service, as its wants may seem to require.

The Springfield Arm.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanders of those companies of infantry serving in this Division, which are partially or wholly armed with the following experimental arms, viz: the Remington, Sharp's, and Ward-Burton, will at once make requisition—through the proper channel—for such numbers of the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket—which has been adopted for the military service—as may be required to arm their companies. On the receipt of the Springfield muskets, the experimental arms will be turned in to the nearest arsenal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: *Headq'rs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.*

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending June 3, 1873: First Lieutenant E. D. Schenck, Second Artillery; Surgeon B. E. Tryer, U. S. Army; Captain James W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon C. Ewer; Lieutenant-Colonels G. W. Wallace, S. B. Holabird; Surgeon John J. Milhau, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery; D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; L. V. Caziarc, Second Artillery.

At the funeral of Lieutenant George M. Harris, in Philadelphia, May 29, the following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, First Artillery; Lieutenant Wm. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry; Dr. H. C. Yarrow; Lieutenant Farragut and Lieutenant Rogers, both graduates of West Point, but lately resigned from the Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on June 3, was granted First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood.

Hospital Steward George Lauder, U. S. Army, May 21 was ordered to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., for duty.

In reviewing the proceedings of a General Court-martial held at Fort Wadsworth, in the case of Recruit Andrew J. Miller, general service, charged with desertion and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay and to be confined for five years in military prison, General Hancock says: "It appears that the prisoner deserted only six days after his enlistment. He pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion, but made a statement in defence, which must be considered in connection with the plea. If this be done, and the prisoner's recent enlistment be taken into consideration, it is impossible to regard his offence as of such gravity as to require that it should be atoned for by so severe a sentence as dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, with loss of pay, for five years. Recognizing—as the Major-General commanding does—the importance of meeting every military offence with an adequate punishment, he is, nevertheless, of opinion that the case under consideration is one which demands a milder measure of punishment than that by which the court was governed in deciding upon the sentence, and he is confirmed in this view by the fact that this is the severest sentence for desertion—no matter how aggravated, or how often repeated—upon which he has, since assuming command of this Department, been called upon to take action."

In accordance with Department S. O. No. 101, May 31, foreign ships of war arriving in the port of New York will be saluted from Fort Columbus, in return for a similar compliment to our national flag, gun for gun; notice having been officially received by the commander thereof of such intended salute. It must be agreed beforehand the number of guns to be fired, but in no case shall the compliment exceed the national salute.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on the final adjournment of the G. C. M. of which he is now a member, was granted Major George P. Andrews, May 20. At the expiration of the leave he is ordered to repair to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., and assume command of that post.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., June 6 with the following detail from this regiment, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from these headquarters: Captains Wallace F. Randolph, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse; First Lieutenants Charles C. McConnell, William B. Beck, R. Q. M.; Henry J. Reilly, Luigi Lomia; Second Lieutenant Alexander L. Morton. First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: *Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.*

Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, was May 30 ordered to relieve Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster, of his duties as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, D. Q. M.-G., to assume the same. Major J. A. Potter, on being relieved, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the South, in accordance with the requirements of par. 7, S. O. No. 66, c. s., Adjutant General's Office.

First Infantry.—First Lieutenant George Duff, First Infantry, May 26 was relieved from duty at Fort Gratiot, Mich., and ordered to join his proper station, Fort Brady, Mich.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: *Headq'rs San Francisco, Cal.*

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Twelfth Infantry.—We have received copies of the following Post Orders No. 62 and 63, headquarters Camp McDermitt, Nev., May 24-25, 1873, M. H. Stacey, captain Twelfth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, commanding post: "The commanding officer of this post takes this method of expressing his thanks to First Sergeant Cornelius Huntington, Corporal Irving W. Simonds, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and Private Indian Jim, for the energetic pursuit and capture of Mathew Doyle, and John Porter, deserters from Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and Hugh Hope, a deserter from Troop E, First Cavalry. Sergeant Huntington and Corporal Simonds took the trail of the above mentioned deserters at five o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst., and with the aid of the Indian followed it persistently for two days, when they came up with and secured their prisoners. The commanding officer also thanks Sergeant Thomas Sheehan, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, for the prompt pursuit and capture of James Banner, a deserter from Company H, Twelfth Infantry. In this instance

Sergeant Sheehan secured his man before he had reached ten miles from the post and brought him back."

"It affords the commanding officer of this post great pleasure to extend his thanks to Sergeant Thomas Sheehan and Corporal Martin Kenney, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, for the arrest of Edward Moran, a deserter from same company. In obedience to verbal instructions from the post commander, Sergeant Sheehan left the post to find the trail of Moran, who was reported a deserter at Reveille, having taken his rifle and a large quantity of ammunition. Sergeant Sheehan after several hours of diligent search, with the assistance of an Indian, discovered not only the trail but the deserter, who made his presence known by firing at Sergeant Sheehan, at point blank range, wounding the Sergeant's horse so that he will probably die, and keeping up a steady fire at Sergeant Sheehan until the latter was under cover, and had returned the fire with his only weapon—one of the breech-loading Remington pistols. The condition of affairs being reported to the commanding officer by an Indian, Corporal Martin Kenney, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, was sent to Sergeant Sheehan's assistance; also First Sergeant Huntington, same company, and a suitable guard. Corporal Kenney being mounted reached the scene first, and with the assistance of Sergeant Sheehan, who had remained at close quarters with Moran, succeeded in capturing him, after the interchange of a number of shots. Both of these non-commissioned officers have shown great zeal in the performance of their duty, and the commanding officer regrets that it is not in his power to show them his appreciation of their services in a more substantial manner."

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

The Modoc Campaign.—The following telegram has been received from General Schofield:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.

Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Colonel Davis reports June 1: The Modoc scouts sent out Tuesday, May 27, reported to him at Applegate's on the evening of the 28th that they had found Captain Jack and his band encamped on Willow Creek, at the crossing of the emigrant road, fourteen miles eastward of Applegate's. Hasbrouck's and Jackson's squadrons, under Major Green, were sent immediately in pursuit, came upon them in the evening of the 29th, and pursued them till the evening of the 30th, when fourteen warriors, ten women, and nine children were captured, after a slight skirmish, among them Schonchin and Scar Faced Charley. Captain Jack, with three warriors, escaped in one direction; the remaining nine escaped in different directions, leaving twelve men not captured. He will push them lively till caught. He hopes to do so in a few days, and push the troops to other points.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 3.

General Sherman, Washington.

A subsequent despatch from General Davis, dated Applegate's, June 1, announces the capture of Captain Jack, two warriors, and their families. He expects the few others to come in soon, and considers the war terminated.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

The newspaper accounts state that Captain Jack was captured by the mounted command of Colonel D. Perry, composed of Troop F, First Cavalry, Lieutenant Miller, and Troop H, Major Trimble. At half past ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June the Warm Spring scouts struck the trail, and the Modocs were soon discovered, and their retreat surrounded. A white flag was immediately displayed, and the announcement made that Captain Jack wished to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet him. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then came forward and held out his hand. Two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children, joined him in the surrender.

Colonel Green's previous captives are inventoried as thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen of them being able-bodied warriors; sixteen rifles, of various patterns; 113 cartridges, and several lean and hungry ponies.

A newspaper despatch from San Francisco, June 3, announces that General Schofield has ordered all the troops in the Modoc country to be concentrated in camp near Tule Lake, to await further orders.

The attending surgeon May 16 reported A. A. Surgeon John B. White, as able to resume his duties.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, May 8 was granted Captain Henry W. James, A. Q. M., to enable him to visit San Francisco for the purpose of consulting an oculist in reference to an affection of the eye.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, held at Fort Colville, W. T., April 27, 1873, the following resolutions were passed in regard to the death of Lieutenant T. L. Sherwood:

Resolved, That in this visitation of Divine Providence we are deprived of a worthy and beloved officer, one whose future prospects appeared flattering, whose bright intellect gave token of his becoming an ornament to the Army, whose ability and bravery as an officer were never questioned, whose heart and hand were ever open, and who was ever ready and willing to do his duty to his God, to his country, and to his fellow-man.

Resolved, That in the removal of this our officer and friend in the bloom of his youth, we are reminded of the uncertainty of life, and that we know not the day nor the hour in which we may be required to give an account of our earthly stewardship at the final judgment bar.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in the loss of their dear son and brother, yet we cannot but deem it to be a wise dispensation from on high.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased officer, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Buffalo Express.

EDWARD O'SHEA, President.

DANIEL D. GERRARD, Secretary.

Second Artillery.—To enable him to report to Captain Hawkins, Substantive Department, to accompany the remains of Brigadier-General Canby to the East, after which to join his battery—First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Second Artillery, May 8 was relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Wabash* was at Syra, Greece, April 19.

THE *Tallapoosa* will leave Washington, June 7, on another trip to the navy-yards.

THE sloop *St. Mary's*, Captain Harris, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening June 3. All well.

THE iron-clad *Terror* was officially inspected at Philadelphia May 23, by Commodore Guest and Commander Lewis.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES T. GREEN arrived at Boston, May 28, in the *Poukhanat*, and the same day day hauled down his flag.

ALL the ships of the European station were ordered to be at Villefranche by June 1, thoroughly prepared and ready for sea.

THE watchmen of the Washington Navy-yard made their appearance Monday, June 2, in their new summer rig—blue coats, white pants, and handsome Panama hats. They number fifteen men.

ANOTHER Government trial of the "Lay Torpedo" took place at Newport, R. I., May 29. The torpedo, a newspaper despatch states, made the run of two miles and a quarter in seventeen minutes.

THE following are the movements of the North Atlantic fleet. *Worcester*, *Saugus*, *Nipsic*, and *Shammut* at Key West, May 17. *Canandaigua* on special duty to Vera Cruz, conveying United States minister to his destination. *Wyoming* surveying the Mexican coast. *Poukhanat* at Boston. The *Terror* has been ordered out of commission at Philadelphia.

THE *Wyoming* is expected to return to Key West the middle or latter part of June, and the *Canandaigua* about the same time. The *Shammut's* boilers are said to require repairs, so much so that it is not considered prudent to send her on distant service. The *Nipsic* is pretty much in the same condition. The latter vessel has been in commission since December, 1869—three years and a half; and the former over two years.

THE contributions for the Vienna Exposition, sent out on the *Guard*, were discharged at Trieste early in May and sent by rail to their destination. The work of discharging commenced May 4, and was finished on the 8th. Universal energy, rapidity, and success is reported as having marked all our affairs at Trieste, and great credit has been given to Mr. Emilio Monte, of the firm of Monte & Visich, in this connection.

THE Washington Chronicle of June 2, speaking of the yacht *Americus*, says: This vessel has been completed and is now lying in one of the docks of the Navy-yard. She presents a very neat appearance with her "top-gear," and will doubtless assume the mastery of aquatic sports on the river. Mr. William H. Bobart, ship-joiner, is entitled to the credit of having turned out this fine piece of naval architecture. The *Americus* will leave the yard to-day, and be taken possession of by the club, preparatory to her trial-trip down the river.

THE quarantine hospital on Wood's Island, at the entrance of the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., can no longer be used for that purpose, at least so far as vessels of the Navy arriving at that port are concerned. The buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and in the first instance were but inferior, temporary ones. To provide for any necessity which may arise, the *Sabine* is to be fully prepared for use as a hospital ship. She will be supplied with all the necessary arrangements for the sick, and kept in a condition to be sent to the quarantine grounds should there be occasion for it.

THE survivors of the *Polaris* expedition are expected to arrive at Washington, D. C., in the flagship *Frolic*. They will undergo an examination by the Secretary of the Navy, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, a detailed account of the circumstances under which they parted from the *Polaris*. The belief is quite strong among some of the officials at Washington, that their separation was due to a mutiny which may have occurred either before the death of Captain Hall or after it. The examination will be conducted privately, though the results will be made public, and no communication will be allowed with the survivors until it is ended.

It is reported the Navy Department will soon offer for sale the yacht *America*, now at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This yacht is about 100 tons capacity, and it will be remembered that in a contest of speed, some years ago, she defeated the English yacht fleet. During the war she fell into the hands of the Confederates, and was used as a blockade runner, on account of her superior sailing qualities, but was captured in St. John river, Florida, by the boats of the *Wabash*, and again brought North. She has been somewhat altered and is not so fast now, though she is still a very rapid sailer.

A LETTER from Montevideo to the *Herald* under date of April 3, supplies the following report of the movements of the vessels of the United States fleet: The United States steam frigate *Lancaster*, Rear-Admiral Taylor, and steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, Commander Badger, left Montevideo April 2 for Maldonado. The former will make a short cruise and return in about a month. The latter is to be engaged for a time in surveying some shoals near Flores Island. The United States gun-boat *Wasp*, Commander Mahan, also sailed for Colonia. The principal object of the departure of the squadron is a precautionary measure against the yellow fever prevailing at Montevideo.

PAY DIRECTOR JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM arrived at Vienna April 26, and was immediately appointed temporary superintendent of the American department of the Exposition, with power to assign space and arrange articles intended for exhibition. He labored in this

position during the embarrassments attending the organization, etc., and on the 2d of May tendered his resignation of the position to Colonel L. G. B. Cannon, chairman of the temporary commission, as the special duties assigned him by the Navy Department required his attention. In accepting it, Colonel Cannon thanked him officially for his hearty co-operation and his efficient services during the difficulties.

THE *Junata* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard June 4, and proceeded out to Long Island Sound. She will remain a few days, and then return to the yard. This movement, like all her others since she was put in commission at Boston, is shrouded in mystery. Her purpose in going to the Sound no one seems to know, and none are able to ascertain. Last week orders were received a get her ready for sea immediately, and mechanics were engaged all night on the 28th ult., to enable her to sail on the next day. For some reason, she did not go, and remained at the yard until June 4.

THE last Congress having made an appropriation for the purpose of experimenting upon steam boilers, both with a view to detect the causes of explosions and rupture, and to determine the best materials for plates and the methods of manufacturing the boilers, the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Smith, the supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, to perfect a plan by which to carry out the intentions of Congress in the above art. It has been decided to locate the experimental board at Cincinnati, and the members have been selected, but the approval of the Secretary of the Navy is awaited in addition to that of Secretary Richardson, as it has been decided to place two naval engineer officers on the board. The names of the members will not be made public until such approval is obtained.

THE naval court-martial which tried Bogart at Vallejo, Cal., rendered its decision on the 18th of May and forwarded it to Washington for approval. It has not yet been made public. In his defence Bogart endeavored to turn the responsibility for his embezzlements on Paymaster Clark. He admitted that he had never received a written discharge from the Navy; therefore he supposed he must be considered a deserter, but he had no intention of committing the crime. He pleaded, in mitigation of the penalty, that he had suffered enough for forty crimes. He had been indicted six times in the civil courts, and had a judgment of \$20,000 hanging over his head four and a half years. He had been tried by court-martial before; was brought from Texas heavily ironed, and kept for several months on board the *Vermont* in that condition. Bogart closed his address by reading general order No. 162, in the case of Paymaster Marcy and others for embezzling \$40,000, wherein the accused was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, which decision had been set aside by Secretary Robeson as illegal. Since that decision, the ruling of the Departments and the Naval Courts had been in accordance with it.

FROM the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, we learn that the Marine Band, fourteen pieces, recently organized by Lieutenant Harrington and placed under the leadership of Prof. Ooca, late bandmaster of the United States flagships *Franklin* and *Colorado*, is making excellent progress and was able to turn out with the battalion on decoration day. On that occasion, four companies, commanded by Major Broome, left the barracks at 1.30 A. M., accompanied by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, mostly members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and visited Woodlawn Cemetery, which they reached just at sunrise, and fired three excellent volleys over the grave of Admiral Farragut. After the placing of flowers and appropriate religious exercise, they returned to the barracks to breakfast, and during the forenoon Lieutenants Meade, Welles, and Spicer, with two companies, visited the cemetery of the Naval Hospital, and paid proper respect to the memories of the fallen heroes buried there. In the afternoon, the entire command not on guard, reinforced by a detachment from the receiving ship *Vermont* under First Sergeant Goekeler, and all in the summer full dress uniform of the corps, with band and colors, went to Greenwood Cemetery, where a large assemblage was found and very interesting ceremonies took place. While standing at "parade rest," in a half square near the soldiers' graves, a heavy rain shower passed, which the men stood unflinchingly. Although this battalion was not so large as some who have left the Brooklyn Barracks in times past, still it was marvelously neat and clean, and had been so carefully organized and drilled in the battalion manoeuvres by Lieutenant Cochrane that its marching and firing elicited unusual commendation, and at many points, while passing through Brooklyn, the crowds in the streets greeted it with boisterous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, most gratifying to both officers and men.

THE United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander Fillebrown, arrived at Barcelona, Spain, May 5, relieving the *Shenandoah*, which sailed the next day for Port Mahon. She has just finished her Eastern cruise in company with the flagship *Wabash*. During the trip she visited Malta, Alexandria, Egypt, Port Said, Joppa, and Greece. Whilst at Malta the officers of the royal engineers and artillery vied with the officers of the Twenty-second, Thirtieth, and Seventy-fourth regiments to do the American officers honor. A grand dinner being given by the Twenty-second regiment and the royal engineers, after the usual toasts of the Queen and the President of the United States, various toasts were offered. The United States Navy was responded to by Lieutenant-Commander Swann and Consul Adams, and a toast to the United States Marine Corps and the Royal Marine Light Infantry by Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe, of the *Wachusett*. Jollity and good feeling were the order of the evening. Lieutenant Bleeker, of New York, delighted the party by performing some of his wonderful sleight-of-hand tricks. Such gatherings of officers of the different services cause a greater union of feeling and security of peace than pages of diplomatic correspondence. When at Alexandria the ships were visited by the American and many resident French and

English families. Admiral Alden was granted an audience with the Khedive at Cairo, and then went across the Arabian desert to the Suez Canal, and thence to Joppa and Greece. On May 14th the *Wachusett* was at Barcelona, Spain, *Congress* at Trieste, *Brooklyn* at Naples, *Wabash* at Leghorn, and *Shenandoah* at Port Mahon. All the ships rendezvous at Villefranche on the 1st of June.

On Tuesday morning, May 27th, says the *Washington Chronicle*, a very pleasant social party of fifteen or twenty couples left the yard on the steamer *Rescue*, Mate Lomax commanding, for a trip down the river. Among the party were Captain J. C. Beaumont, Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. McCauley, of the marine corps; Commander Queen, Lieutenant Commander Rodger, Major Nicholson, of the marine corps; Mr. Chester Colt, and others, all accompanied with ladies. The boat stopped at Mount Vernon, where a couple of hours were pleasantly spent by the excursionists in examining the various objects of interest there. Late in the afternoon the party returned, highly pleased with the trip. The same paper says of Medical Director Pinkney, that this excellent officer, who has been on duty at the Navy-yard for nearly three years, has been relieved therefrom and placed on the retired list. His administration of affairs has been marked by great efficiency. The dispensary building when he took charge was in a miserable condition. It is now not only an ornament to the yard, but the handsomest fitted up establishment of the kind in the country. From a long and active service of forty years he retires with a reputation as a surgeon of the highest order. In leaving the yard the Doctor will have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that he will carry with him the confidence and esteem of all connected with it.

THE academic year of the Naval Academy for 1872-73, closed, May 31, with the interesting exercises of distributing diplomas to the graduates. At half past nine A. M., the battalion formed, and received Secretary Robeson, whilst the cannon of the Santee thundered a salute of seventeen guns. The numbers waiting to witness the final ceremonies increased, and the countenances of spectators evinced a quiet expectancy. Many ladies from a distance, with others residing in the academy, and in Annapolis, added greatly to the company, whilst the light uniform of the academy officers gave a pleasing side to the picture. Among the distinguished guests were Secretary Robeson, Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court, Judge Robinson of the Court of Appeals and General Robinson, with members of the Academic Board. Admiral Davis, Captain Wm. Hy. Preble, of literary fame; Chief Engineer Baker and Messrs. Hackett, Hardie and Dudley. The following officers, attachées of the Academy, were present in full uniform: Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, Captain Samuel P. Carter, Commanders Frederick V. McNair, A. P. Cooke, A. R. Yates, N. H. Farquhar, Jas. A. Greer, S. D. Greene; Lieutenant Commanders R. D. Evans, C. J. Train, Charles W. Tracy, French E. Chadwick, A. H. McCormick, Henry C. White, John C. Kennett, Winfield S. Schley, Charles E. Clark, B. P. Lamberton, Lieutenants W. H. Bronson, J. C. Soley, T. A. Lyons, Pay-Inspector James D. Murray, Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, and Paymaster John Furey. At 10.15 A. M., the midshipmen marched to the chapel, arrayed in summer uniform, blue jackets and brass buttons, and white caps and pants. The graduates were seated in the front row of benches, in the middle of the aisle, the remainder of the battalion taking possession of the side row of seats, leaving to citizens the middle of the chapel. As Secretary Robeson, Admiral Worden, Judge Bradley and Captain Carter entered, the audience rose. The Rev. Mr. Sabine, of the Baptist church, opened the exercises with prayer, after which Rear Admiral Davis addressed the audience. He said: This occasion is one of profound interest. Our freshest recollections admonish us that we may be called upon to place our chief dependence, not only for national honor, but for national life, upon this very generation of young men, emerging from year to year from the quiet halls of the Military Academy at West Point and from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He said that the members of the Board had found in the gentlemen to whom the work of instructing the students had been committed the qualities which make them best adapted to their office; that it must be admitted a large part of the aptitude for teaching is derived from the institution in which the teachers themselves were taught. But the chief interest to-day is directed towards the graduating class. The Admiral then gave some excellent practical advice to the graduates relating to the service, and said that in it if they had a desire for the higher branches of science, they would find gratification in the study of mathematics, history and celestial mechanics. He closed with the good wishes of the Board of Visitors to the graduates, and offered them a hearty God-speed in the journey of life. Chaplain J. B. Van Meter then pronounced the benediction, and the audience retired, the midshipmen immediately forming in battalion, and parading before the old chapel. As soon as dress parade was concluded, the graduates, thirty-four in number, five being cadet engineers, stepped from the ranks and marched in double rank to the front, the Naval Academy Band, Professor Shaaf, leader, playing "Getting out of the Wilderness." The graduates halted before Secretary Robeson, who was sheltered under a temporary pavilion. Secretary Robeson then addressed the graduates briefly, and presented them their diplomas. As the graduates broke rank—officers of the line of the navy—the battalion cheered them, and they returned it, while the band played, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Some of the newly fledged midshipmen directed their way to their friends among the spectators, whilst others quickly disappeared in the neighboring quarters, soon to reappear in coats, heretofore restricted articles to them. The following are the names of the graduating class and the order of merit: Wm. H. Scheutze Missouri; C. W. Deering, G. Fowler, T. B. Howard, W. C. Cowles, S. W. B. Diehl, C. J. Badger, R. F. Nicholson, J. P. Underwood, F. A. Wilner, F. Tyler, H. Morrell, C. L. Patnam, E. B. Underwood, A. L. Case, Jr., A. A.

Michelson, L. Young, W. F. Halsey, M. A. Shufeldt, S. C. Lemly, W. Winder, T. E. Muse, J. M. Robinson, J. W. Bean, A. Reynolds, C. B. J. Moore, Z. Z. Matzmulla, Empire of Japan; T. E. D. W. Veeder. Those of the engineers are: R. B. Leach, H. T. Cleaver, L. W. Wooster, J. K. Barton, and R. S. Denig. The practice ship *Constellation*, Commander A. P. Cooke, now preparing to take the midshipmen on their annual cruise, will take the same course as last year, up along the northeastern coast of the United States. A New York *Herald* correspondent says of the sham fights with which the spring festivities opened: I believe the programme this year, however, exhibits two sham fights, one of which took place on Monday last, and was rather an unequal combat, even for a "sham," since it was waged between 200 midshipmen on one side and forty marines on the other. And yet the marines "licked" them. The midshipmen were led by Commander A. P. Cooke, and the marines were commanded by Lieutenant Robinson. I shall not go into details; suffice it to say that the ordinary quantity of window glass was smashed and the ordinary number of midshipmen's eyebrows singed. The midshipmen were outgeneralled most absolutely. Of the drill, he says: It was participated in by the four companies, A, B, C, and D, comprising the battalion of cadets. The prize was a large blue silk flag, fringed with gold, and bearing the inscription, "Excelsior." Of course a large crowd, composed of female and other friends of the cadets, assembled on "the shaven plot of grass," near Admiral Worden's residence, to witness the affair. The Committee of Decision was composed of Commander A. P. Cooke and Lieutenant Soley, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Robinson, U. S. Marine Corps, who, after a long and tedious drill by the four companies, without music, awarded the prize to Company B, Captain Fowler, who bears the reputation among the ladies of being the handsomest and "dearest" young man in the "Yard." The banner was presented most gracefully by Miss Ludlow, and General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., made a neat and appropriate little speech, in which he bade the cadets "remember their country," "do their duty," and other things. The Japanese Prince, Azuma, nephew to the Mikado, and the colored cadet, Conyers, are both members of this company, and both drilled excellently, especially Conyers.

Conyers, the colored cadet from South Carolina, and O'Keefe the New York newaboy, who were in the Fourth Class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, have failed in their examination, and the recommendation has been made to the Secretary of the Navy that their names be dropped from the rolls of Academy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 28.—Chaplain John R. Matthews, to the Naval Academy on the 15th June next.

Second Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, to the *Benicia*, per steamer of 10th June next.

MAY 29.—Commodore John Guest, as senior officer of the Board of Inspection.

Commander James E. Joust, as member of the Board of Inspection, on the 15th June next.

Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Willes, to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

JUNE 2.—Commodore Thomas H. Stevens to command the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st July next.

First Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Heaton, to the *Powhatan*.

JUNE 3.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, to the *Fortune* on the 14th inst.

Assistant Surgeon L. M. Armstrong, to the *Pawnee*.

DETACHED.

MAY 28.—Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate, from the *Richmond*, on the 8th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Kellogg, from the *Juniata*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickins, from the *Kansas*, on the 28th ult., and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis, from the *Wasp*, and placed on sick leave.

MAY 29.—Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Yancey, from the *Constellation*, and granted leave until the 31st December next, at which time his resignation takes effect.

Chief Engineer John H. Long, from the *Omaha*, and ordered to return to the United States.

Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith from duty at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 31.—Lieutenant Daniel W. Davis, from the *Pensacola* on the 8th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Master H. F. Moffat, from the *Talapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

Masters B. H. Buckingham and Karl Rohrer, and Ensigns N. Sargent, Jr., and E. M. Hughes, from the *Constellation* on the 4th June next, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Francis Winslow, from the *Constellation* on the 4th June next, and ordered to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the steamer *Fortune*.

First Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Benson and Robert B. Hine, from the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 2.—Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, from the command of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st July next, and ordered as member of the Light-house Board.

Commodore John J. Ainsy, as chief signal officer of the Navy on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore F. A. Parker, as member of the Light-house Board on the 30th inst., and ordered as chief signal officer of the Navy on the 1st July.

Captain Wm. F. Spicer, from the command of the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants F. A. Miller, A. H. Fletcher and Charles M. Thomas, Master F. W. Nichols, Master M. W. Beck and Henry Seely, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, First Assistant Engineer E. T. Philippi, and Second Assistant Engineer C. F. Purdie, from the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Thomas H. Stevens, from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master B. S. Richards, from the *Terror*, and ordered to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.

Mate L. B. Gallagher, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the steamer *Fortune* on the 14th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette, from the *Terror*, and ordered to settle accounts.

First Assistant Engineer Edmund Olson, from the *Wasp*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to the United States.

First Assistant Engineer A. W. Moxley, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the *Wasp*, per steamer 23d inst.

Second Assistant Engineer W. L. Ballie, from tug duty at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Gardner, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to examination for promotion.

JUNE 3.—Medical Director Thomas M. Potter, from the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice ship *Constellation*.
Assistant Surgeon Chas. U. Gravatt, from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 31, 1873:

Howard M. Rundlett, passed assistant surgeon, May 25, U. S. steamer *Terror*.

Henry M. Volk, marine, May 31, at Baltimore.

PROPORTIONS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

IN view of the attention now being attracted to the exaggerated length of some of the steamers on the lines between this country and Europe, the annexed diagrams are of interest. We are indebted for them to the courtesy of the *Scientific American*, which publishes them in connection with a communication, the writer of which, Mr. Cunningham of Baltimore, says: "I have selected the individual ships from the different lines quite at random, and the figures used are taken from Hartshorne & King's 'Register':"

Baltimore, N. G. Lloyd's line—Length 185 ft., beam 20 ft.; length to breadth, 6.35.

Peruvian, Aisan line—L. 270 ft. b. 35 ft.; length to breadth, 7.11.

Moravian, Allan line—L. 290 ft., b. 39 ft.; length to breadth, 7.44.

Leipzig, N. G. Lloyds' line—L. 290 ft., b. 39 ft.; length to breadth 7.44.

Minnesota, Williams & Guion line—L. 332 ft., b. 43 ft.; length to breadth, 7.90.

Rhein, N. G. Lloyds' line—L. 332 ft., b. 40 ft.; length to breadth, 8.30.

Westphalia, Hamburg line—L. 340 ft., b. 40 ft.; length to breadth, 8.50.

Pennsylvania, American S. S. Co.—L. 343 ft., b. 43 ft.; length to breadth, 7.91.

Russia, Cunard line—L. 358 ft., b. 43 ft.; length to breadth, 8.23.

Queen, National line—L. 358 ft., b. 43 ft.; length to breadth, 8.78.

Ville du Havre, French line—L. 423 ft., b. 49 ft.; length to breadth, 8.63.

City of Montreal, Inman line—L. 433 ft., b. 44 ft.; length to breadth, 9.84.

Atlantic, White Star line—L. 435 ft., b. 41 ft.; length to breadth, 10.61.

In connection with these cuts the *Scientific American* quotes the following from an article in *Appleton's Journal* on the length of ocean steamers:

The use to which a vessel is to be subjected will have a great influence on the determination of the breadth. A ferry boat or river steamer, for example, which can have but a limited draft of water, and is loaded mostly above the deck, with varying weights on either side, is generally made of great breadth. A sailing vessel, which is to be propelled by the wind acting on the sails with great leverage, requires sufficient stability to counteract this force. An ocean steamer depending largely on its engine for propelling force and carrying but little sail in proportion to its size, with the greater part of the cargo below deck and with considerable draft of water, can have sufficient stability without great breadth. It is also easy to see that great breadth is far from desirable in an ocean steamer. If the width is great it will take a considerable disturbing force to "heel" the vessel, and it will right itself with great violence also, or, in other words, it will roll very heavily. This can be observed in the case of ferry boats and river steamers, which are occasionally subjected to forces causing them to roll. It seems impossible to build a vessel for ocean service that will not roll under certain circumstances, and it is desirable, especially in the case of passenger steamers, that this rolling motion should be made as easy as possible, and hence great breadth should not be given.

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MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE official Army Register, issued at stated periods under Congressional resolutions, always includes an enumeration of the geographical divisions and departments into which the United States may for the time be divided and subdivided. The history of the institution and extent of these commands, and the military emergencies which have from time to time caused them to be changed, is both interesting and curious, conveying, as it does, a complete epitome of the rise and progress of the nation.

From the time when British soldiers were first sent to the assistance of this country during the earlier French and Indian wars, the colonies were grouped into departments according to the employment of troops; and the student of provincial history has but to recall the names of WEST, ABERCROMBIE, AMHERST, BRADDOCK, WOLFE, and SHIRLEY, to be reminded of the fact. No sooner had the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill made it necessary to provide for the safety of the thirteen united colonies than the Continental Congress, in June, 1775, divided the country into geographical departments, and in appointing general officers, additional to WASHINGTON as commander-in-chief, assigned them to the main army before Boston or else to departments. Thus we find Major-General PHILIP SCHUYLER in that year commanding the "New York Department," and he, in turn, succeeded by Major-General HORATIO GATES, whose victories over BURGOYNE were subsequently forgotten in his disastrous defeats by CORNWALLIS, when he had been transferred to the command of the Department of the South—a department command subsequently made famous by the abilities of Major-General NATHANIEL GREENE.

After the colonies had declared their independence, Congress, in 1777, and again in 1786, by statute, increased the powers of department commanders. At the formation of a national government, in 1789, the existing troops were kept on the regular establishment until the First and Second U. S. Infantry were organized. In 1795 we find General ANTHONY WAYNE commanding a department with headquarters at Greenville, and in 1798, on announcement of hostilities with France, WASHINGTON re-entering the service as lieutenant-general, commanding the Army, and major-generals appointed with commands organized "conformably to the military establishment of the United States." In the following year a statutory definition was given of a "division" command suitable to the rank of major-general.

Although, by the reduction of the Army in 1802, division commands for the time became impracticable, the reappointment in 1812 of major-generals permitted their re-establishment, so that at the close of the war with Great Britain the United States was divided into two great geographical divisions including ten departments. Upon the reduction of the Army to a peace establishment in 1815, President MADISON divided the country into the "Division of the North," comprising five military departments, and the "Division of the South,"

comprising four, with Major-Generals JACOB BROWN and ANDREW JACKSON as the respective commanders. These divisions were founded on the military necessities of the country, and were somewhat changed from what they had been during active warfare on the Canadian frontier. Thus we find New York, above the Highlands, and Vermont forming one military department, and two more embracing the remainder of the eastern States; while at the present date all New England and the middle States are comprised in the Department of the East. Up to 1821 Generals JACKSON and BROWN retained their division commands; but Army reduction that year made a new distribution necessary. Headquarters were, however, as a general rule, placed at convenient points, with a view to easy communication with the War Department, easy access to the greater number of stations, and at a commercial centre, the most accessible for a proper supplying of the troops. As but one major-general and two brigadiers were retained, President MONROE, in 1821, discontinued division commands, and instituted two departments—the "Eastern" and "Western," respectively under SCOTT and GAINES, with headquarters periodically changing to more convenient localities.

In 1837, under the administration of President VAN BUREN, the previous arrangement was discontinued, owing to the changed condition of the frontiers and of the political relations of the nation, and two divisions were re-established—the "Western" and "Eastern"—under Brevet Major-Generals GAINES and SCOTT, with headquarters again changed. Two departments were placed in the Western Division, and five in the Eastern. General SCOTT became full major-general in 1841, and General WOOL, on being promoted to the vacancy, removed his headquarters to Troy, N. Y. The following year President TYLER discontinued divisions, and established nine departments; but, in August, 1842, Congress by law recognized the difference between officers commanding geographical divisions and colonels or other officers commanding departments. In 1844 the President rescinded his order of two years previous, and re-established divisions. General GAINES, on being reinstated as division commander, took New Orleans as his headquarters, instead of Jefferson Barracks. Two temporary independent departments were also established. President POLK, in August, 1848, at close of the Mexican war, somewhat rearranged these divisions, incorporating the separate departments, but making two new departments from California and Oregon, which in the following year were erected into a third or Pacific Division. In his order of 1848 it was recited that "the President judged proper that the two Military Geographical Divisions be commanded respectively by the two major generals of the army, the particular place for each headquarters to be selected by the respective major generals, and to be reported to the War Department for approval." Accordingly, Major-General SCOTT took the Eastern Division and Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR the Western—which the latter held until his resignation to take the Presidency.

In October, 1853, President PIERCE abolished the then existing arrangement of Geographical Divisions and Departments and organized five Departments, of the East, West, Texas, New Mexico, and of the Pacific. At this time there was but one full Major-General (SCOTT), and two Brigadier and Brevet Major-Generals, WOOL and TWIGGS. This arrangement continued until the great rebellion, except that President BUCHANAN in 1857 set off Utah, Oregon, and California as three additional departments, and abolished the Department of the Pacific. During the rebellion military emergencies and necessities caused departments to be constituted and independent armies in the field to be organized in every part of the national domain.

With the return of peace, President JOHNSON in 1865 established five great divisions. As at present constituted by President GRANT there are four great Divisions, comprehending all the States and Territories. The Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, comprises the Departments of Dakota, of the Missouri, of the Platte, and of Texas, with headquarters at the eastern limit in Chicago. The Division of the Atlantic, commanded by Major-General HANCOCK,

comprises the Departments of the East and of the Lakes, with headquarters at New York city, the great supply centre. The Division of the Pacific, containing the Departments of California, Oregon, and Arizona, is commanded by Major-General SCHOFIELD, with headquarters at San Francisco. The Division of the South, containing the Departments of the South and of the Gulf, is commanded by Major-General McDOWELL, with headquarters at Louisville, in the northwestern extremity of the division.

In contemplating the existence of these military divisions of the country, it is curious to notice that the President, for the time being, never seems to have considered State lines or State sovereignty in constituting such commands, but solely the military necessity for the preservation of the nation or the most convenient disposition of the land forces to aid in the execution of the laws of the United States and the enforcement of the processes of its duly constituted courts. Year after year Congress acknowledged this military status by making provisions in its supply bills for the maintenance of the necessary clerks at these headquarters, and even in the last appropriation bill, approved March 3, ultimo, enacted to the same effect.

DECORATION day was so universally observed throughout the country that any attempt at a detailed report of the various proceedings is impossible. New York State has recognized the day by making it a legal holiday, and in the city the banks and the public exchanges were closed, and business to a very large degree suspended. General HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., officiated as Grand Marshal, and General Jos. H. HAWLEY delivered the oration at the Academy of Music. In his speech at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac Society, Vice-President WILSON said: "You have yet other battles to fight and other fields to win. Among the objects which you must ceaselessly strive to attain is, not to be out-done by any portion or class of your fellow men in a broad, kindly, generous feeling to all our countrymen—North, South, East, and West. [Applause.] It is by loving the whole country—by loving all the people of your country—by forgiving the weaknesses and wrongs of those who raised their hands against the country, and by trying to breathe into all the spirit of nationality and the love of equal and impartial liberty, that we shall advance the interests, the honor, and the name of the Republic of the United States, for which the grand old Army of the Potomac fought so long and so bravely." [Great applause.] This is the spirit which we hope to see awakened by the ceremonies of Decoration day. A spirit which, as it grows among us in all sections of the country, will complete that work of union for which those, whose memories we this day recall, laid down their lives. Nor should such ravings as those of the malignant D. H. HILL disturb us in our purpose of forgetfulness. The unhappy HILL belongs to a generation which is passing away, and with him let us hope, may die that hyena spirit which would feed fat its hate even among the graves.

GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS has not disappointed expectation in his management of the Modoc business; he has infused new life into a command demoralized by mismanagement; has so handled his forces, and so wisely disposed of his Indian allies, as to save further expenditure of life while following the Modocs with persistent determination to their death, and he has finally been able to satisfy justice with the spectacle of Captain JACK, the murderer of CANBY, and SCHONCHIN, the would-be murderer of MEACHAM, hand-cuffed together awaiting their judgment.

Criticism, while it will wound the living will not recall the dead, and we have no disposition to dwell upon the blunders through which this final result has been obtained. A little more patience with WHEATON in the first place would, we are confident, have saved us much mortification. It is a misfortune that our military system should be so interblended with our political system that independent action is impossible, and that with the telegraph and the newspapers uniting all sections in intimate intercourse, the raid of a few breech-clouts, a matter of merely local interest, should be elevated into a

question of national importance, in regard to which the entire public expects to advise. Few of us are pachydermatous enough to be wholly indifferent to public sentiment, and when it travels so much faster than official statement it is not strange that it should have so much the advantage as it often does. But all is well that ends well, and the over-turnings which finally brought JEFF. DAVIS into command are certainly not to be regretted in their final result.

What shall be done with the captives, is a question that becomes perplexing, now that the entire country has to be counselled with concerning it. There was a time when our officers on the Pacific coast had a summary way of settling such questions, but in this case it seems necessary to satisfy public opinion. That Indians who have shut themselves out from all claim to be treated as prisoners of war, should have no escape from their just fate it is clear, but by what process justice shall be visited upon them is the question. A jury of frontiersmen can be trusted to see that they receive their deserts, and to such a jury they will probably be left. The Modocs disposed of, our Army ranks will close up and we shall pass to other fields, in which let us hope there will be a better prospect of glory than this has offered.

And let us not forget those who have sacrificed their lives, not less heroically because seemingly to so little purpose. We publish elsewhere a feeling tribute to one who was beloved by him who is chief among our dead. To her, and to all who have been left to its care, the country owes something more than the empty tribute of tears. We are glad to see that, in Mrs. CANBY's case at least, this claim is recognized, and an effort is being made through the public journals to secure for her those comforts of life which are the least that we can offer her. We hope to see Congress take prompt action in her behalf, and we wish it might go farther and enact general laws which should make it impossible that the family of any officer sacrificed in the service should come to want.

THROUGH the usual experience of the mishaps and tribulations of authorship, Colonel SCOTT (Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT N. SCOTT), of the Third Artillery, has finally advanced to the publication of his "Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States," which is issued in a handsome octavo volume by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. It is dedicated "to Brevet Major-General JAMES B. FRY, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., by whose advice, encouragement, and aid it was undertaken, persevered in, and published." Colonel SCOTT must certainly have felt the need of encouragement before he brought his labors to a close, for his work is a monument of patient industry, covering as it does the whole field of constitutional and statutory laws now in force concerning the military establishment of the United States, arranged in the order of subjects, and interpreted and explained by the latest judicial and executive decisions, dicta, and opinions, in the form of foot-notes. Much legislation affecting army officers in their relations to the civil service is inserted in this volume, and for the first time in a work intended principally for their use. Chapter third for example, treating of the Treasury Department, presents the whole body of law for the adjustment of accounts, the accounting officers, disbursing officers, property accountability, proceedings against delinquent officers, etc. Omitting only the enacting clauses, the text is a literal transcript of the Statutes at Large as officially promulgated. A copy of the Constitution, with a very complete synoptical index, opens the volume; and a most valuable and complete index to the work as a whole, closes it. Indeed, Colonel SCOTT seems to have omitted nothing that could add to the value of his compilation, and though it is not as exciting reading as a dime novel, it certainly is a book which no officer can afford to be without. It is a law library in itself, and if it is made proper use of it will save the Army, the Departments, and individual officers an amount of labor and vexation which ought to secure for this most industrious and painstaking captain of artillery a place in army regard second only to that of his illustrious namesake. Something more than industry, is shown in Colonel SCOTT's work, for it ex-

hibits an analytical capacity which does its author no small credit. As a staff officer at Army and division headquarters he has had an unusually valuable experience, of which he has made good use in this book for the benefit of his fellow-officers. We hope it will receive the encouragement it deserves from the Government as well as from the Army. There is every reason why such labors as these should receive prompt and generous recognition.

THE Boston *Globe*, in an article on "Our Naval Academy," says: "Taking the recently issued catalogue for our basis, we are compelled to face the astounding fact that more than one-fourth of the boys admitted to the academy fail to graduate, and that many who do, fail to enter the Naval service. This is neither favorable to the pupils nor to the intelligence of the politicians who select them. The truth is, the member of Congress has very little if any discretion in the matter, and he nominates the boy whose father is supposed to have the strongest political claims upon him, without any particular regard to the mental or physical qualifications of the son. Knowing these things, another pertinent question presents itself. It is not, 'How shall we graduate more cadets?'—for we have enough, but 'How shall the nation rid itself of the vast expense of all this waste material?' What right has the Government to expend \$500 per year on each one of two hundred boys for the purpose of securing twenty-five for the Naval service? There is altogether too much chaff to winnow. Undoubtedly many of these non-graduates will at least have learned something which may be of service in after life; the discipline to which they have been subjected may probably bear good fruit when they become citizens, but is there any justice in compelling the Government to pay for this without any other return than is expected from every good citizen? Here is a rank abuse which should be rectified without delay. A law which would oblige the parents of boys who resign, or are expelled, to refund to the Government the money it has expended upon them, would be eminently proper. Certain exceptional provisions might be made, but, in the main, such an enactment would meet with the approbation of the people, and save the Government an immense and unnecessary expense."

A DESPATCH from Gettysburg, Penn., May 29, announces that the Battlefield Memorial Association is progressing actively with its memorial and indication efforts. The Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, and other States, recommend appropriations by the Legislatures of these States. Preparations are being made to erect indications on the field. We may add that through the efforts of General Charles K. Graham an appropriation of \$25,000 has already been obtained from the State of New York.

WE have received from D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York, a copy of the revised edition of "The Records of Living Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps," by L. R. Hamersly, ex-lieutenant United States Marine Corps. The new edition is dated August, 1870, and contains a fuller and more complete record of the services of many officers. To make room for the increased matter, the history of the naval operations during the rebellion of 1861-5, and the list of ships and officers participating in the great battles, published in the first book, is omitted from the revised edition.

E. B. CURTIS, acting second comptroller, has decided that, under the act of March 3, 1867, providing for travelling allowances to California and Nevada volunteers, discharged in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, at points distant from places of enlistment, where such distance is less than three hundred miles the soldier cannot be regarded as having been discharged at a point distant from the place of enlistment within the meaning of the law.

LETTERS from Cartagena report that disturbances occurred recently on board the Spanish frigates *Victoria* and *Almansa*, stationed at the Naval Arsenal. The ringleaders in the demonstrations were promptly arrested, and placed in close confinement, when order was restored.

THE next "Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition," open to all regiments and batteries, European and native, in the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Lucknow, India, in October next.

It is rumored that Admiral Porter will shortly leave the United States on a visit to Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A CALL FOR PRIZE ESSAYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

BERLIN MAY 1, 1873.

Sir: May I request the favor of your granting a place in the columns of your journal to the enclosed circular which opens a literary competition on the subjects deeply interesting to all those who would fain alleviate to the best of their powers the miseries of war?

I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant,

VON HOLLEBEN.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the German Associations for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers in time of war.

For the purpose of advancing the cause of humanity under the symbol of the red cross in time of peace, Her Majesty the German Empress, upon the occasion of the World's Exhibition at Vienna, has deigned to offer two prizes in the sum of 2,000 thalers each for the following two essays:

No. 1. For the best manual of technical surgery in war.

No. 2. For the best treatise on the Geneva Convention. And in addition thereto, Her Majesty has granted a like sum, both for awarding premiums to articles to be used for sanitary purposes in the field, exhibited at Vienna, and for purchasing the same.

The undersigned Central Committee, charged with the duty of carrying out Her Majesty's designs, request all persons desirous of competing for the prizes to observe strictly the following rules deemed essential in making the award.

The manual referred to under No. 1, in describing the different methods of dressing wounds and applying bandages, and the surgical operations occurring in war, must concisely and briefly state the present standpoint of technical surgery in war, so as to form an indispensable companion and practical assistant for every army surgeon.

The essay under No. 2 must contain a history of the origin of the Geneva Convention, and a statement and examination of the results experienced in carrying it into effect, together with suggestions for its further development by additions and modifications.

The prize essays, written in German, French, or English, must be sent to the undersigned Central Committee not later than the 15th of May, 1874.

They must be without signature, but distinguished by a motto and accompanied by a sealed envelope, reproducing this motto on the outside, and containing within the name and residence of the author.

On the 18th of October, 1874, the birthday of His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of the German Empire, the prizes will be awarded to the essays to which they shall have been adjudged by a jury composed of three members, designated severally by the Austrian Patriotic Aid Association for wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers at Vienna, by the International Committee at Geneva and the undersigned Central Committee.

The author will have the right to publish the essay which shall obtain the prize, but if within a period of six months from and after the date of the award, he shall not have availed himself of such right, it will revert to the undersigned Central Committee.

BERLIN, MAY 1, 1873.

The Central Committee of the German Associations for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers in time of war.

VON HOLLEBEN.

A JUST REBUKE.

THE Washington Chronicle publishes a characteristic letter from Senator Brownlow, in which he sharply rebukes D. H. Hill, late "lieutenant-general of the Confederate army," for some of his published utterances which are as unworthy of any gentleman as they are of a man who has assumed the title of soldier. Parson Brownlow says:

You exult over the death of the brave Canby, assassinated by savages, and attribute his death, with that of Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, George H. Thomas, Professor Mahan, of West Point, ex-Senator Preston King, of New York, and the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, to a retribution of God, because in the late civil war they opposed the effort to destroy the Government of the United States.

You say of General Canby that, while he was in command at Richmond, Va., he "personally superintended the hanging of a white man up by the thumbs for kicking an insolent negro." Now this is your version of Canby's conduct, and the whole editorial you have written breathes so fiendish and brutal a spirit as to make you unworthy of credit.

Besides this, General Hill, the whole life of General Canby gives the lie to your assertion that he did anything vulgar, inhuman, or unbecoming a high-toned soldier. Canby was a man of learning and ability, and a Christian gentleman as well as a model soldier. I am not prepared to deny that within Canby's department a white man was tied up by the thumbs. While he was commanding at Richmond, a negro, under the Constitution of the United States, as amended, which Canby was sworn to support, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens. As a West Pointer and an officer of the United States Army before the war, you know that to tie a malefactor up by the thumbs was a common mode of punishment in the Army, and Canby failed in his duty if he made distinction between criminals on account of race or color in meting out the pains and penalties required by good order and military discipline.

While as a matter of form and duty, as department commander, Canby would approve the verdict of a military court inflicting just and necessary punishment upon criminals violating the laws it was his duty to enforce, he was above being his own executioner. The management of the details he left to a man of brutal instincts, like yourself.

Now, General Hill, while you are falsely accusing General Canby of brutality, I propose to enlighten the public as to your military record. While in command in North Carolina, during the late war, twenty-six white men were tried on the charge of being loyal to the United States. No other offence was alleged against them. They were put on trial late in the afternoon, and by the verdict of a drum-head court-martial, acting under your orders, all were hung until dead before breakfast the next morning, without benefit of clergy. Are you not a beautiful specimen to assail Canby on the score of brutality? I can think of nothing as supremely ridiculous, unless it would be for you and your friend Captain Jack to write a treatise on civilization for distribution among the Ku-klux of North Carolina. Indeed, if I did not know that you were in North Carolina, I should infer from the brutality of your assault on Canby, Thomas, and others, that you were in the lava beds when it was written, and that the article was the joint production of yourself and Captain Jack.

Your assumption that the death of the noble George H. Thomas, by apoplexy, and the sudden deaths of Lincoln and other loyal men, are a retribution of the Almighty for the side they took in the late war, could be inspired only by the malignancy born of disappointed ambition, and the spirit which possessed the devil, the founder of Secession Democracy, of a preference to ruling in hell to serving in heaven.

I have noticed that you, and others who have assailed Canby and Thomas since their death, never insinuated a charge reflecting upon their personal characters while they were living. To make accusations against a man after his death, which you dared not make while he was living, would indicate to unprejudiced minds that you are falsifiers or cowards.

The following is the full text of the comments of Hill on the death of General Canby, which provoked this reply from Brownlow. It is copied from the Charlotte, (N. C.) Home:

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he deserted his own section and cast his lot in with their enemies. He seems to have won rank and reputation in the federal service, and was one of the six brigadiers appointed in the Regular Army on the peace establishment. He was given command of the Department of the Carolinas, and carried out ruthlessly all the cruel measures of a remorseless Congress. The war against his own land and people seemed to have destroyed all his nobler qualities, and to have transformed him into the usual style of the renegade. A citizen of Charlotte was present in Richmond when General Canby personally superintended the hanging of a white man up by the thumbs for kicking an insolent negro out of his saloon.

Jim Lane cut his own throat. Stanton most likely committed suicide. King drowned himself. One by one the oppressors of the South come to an untimely end. Some of the most atrocious are now covered with infamy worse than death. Is it accident or is it retribution?

The history of the renegades is getting to be instructive. Mr. Lincoln destroyed his own people, violated his conscience, and stultified his oft-expressed opinions. He was foully and atrociously murdered in the hour of his triumph. General Thomas pledged himself in Lynchburg at the outbreak of the war to stand by his neighbors and kindred. Seduced by office he fought against them. At the close of his brilliant military career a popinjay was put over him and he dropped dead in San Francisco. Old Brownlow was the strongest pro-slavery man in the South, but he cast his lot with the abolitionists and persecuted his own people. He is now a paralytic and almost a drivelling idiot. Professor Mahan was an ardent Southerner and could hardly find language wherewith to express his abhorrence of the disunion abolition party during the war and became very bitter against his own section. He was superseded when his work was done, and threw himself in the Hudson in the madness of his despair. Who would not rather be a crippled Confederate soldier, munching a crust of bread, than poor Longstreet, the pet of Grant and the idol of Louisiana thieves?

A VARIED CAREER AND A SAD DEATH.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 26.]

A MAN died in Worcester, a few days ago, whose career is a strange illustration of the power of strong drink to ruin manhood. Twelve years ago he was a lawyer in Connecticut, then twenty-four years old, of marked ability and fine promise. Entering the army, he served with distinction, rising to the command of his regiment. Becoming addicted to the use of intoxicants, he sank to the level of a common drunkard, and in 1865 was allowed to resign to escape disgrace. While intoxicated in one of the low dens of New York, one night, he was "shanghaied" aboard of a China bark, which sailed the next morning for Bombay. The vessel was wrecked in St. Helena Bay, on the west coast of Africa, and all but nine of the crew lost. The remainder made their way to Cape Town, where the ex-soldier commenced a prolonged debauch. He was finally arrested, imprisoned, and at last hired by the authorities to a Dutch farmer, by whom, in company with several Hottentots, he was employed in tending cattle. After a brief experience of this kind of life, he escaped and shipped on a small vessel bound through the Straits of Madagascar on a trading voyage. Becoming dissatisfied, however, he again deserted, and, penetrating to the interior of the island, lived some time among the natives. He was allowed to become a settler, had half a dozen wives, and was for a time considered as one of the people; but finally becoming unpopular, and hearing that he was to be murdered, he secretly departed at night. After al-

most incredible sufferings, he reached the coast and put to sea in an open boat, intending to reach the mainland. He was picked up by a vessel bound for Cape Town and carried back. There he shipped for Singapore, and, after wandering in China and Japan for several years, finally reached San Francisco. All this time his habit of drinking had maintained its ascendancy, and had sufficed to counteract the stimulus which his adventures might otherwise have given a bold, daring spirit. He was physically and mentally broken down, and incapable of further effort. He remained in San Francisco virtually a beggar until about a year ago, when he appeared in Elizabeth, N. J., as bar-tender at a drinking saloon of the lowest class. A few months since, a relative, hearing that he had fallen sick, and was without friends or means of support, went to New Jersey, and brought him to Worcester, where he passed his last days.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

AN Indianapolis paper, speaking of General Sheridan's visit to that city on the occasion of General Canby's funeral, says:

During his stay here he was conversing with a few friends touching his military experiences and campaigns, when he said: "There is a mighty sight of romance and a great many interesting episodes connected with the war that the historians never got hold of. For instance there has been a great deal said about the battle of Winchester, a little affair in which I had a hand. Well, it was a pretty square fight, but do you know that battle was fought on the strength of information which I obtained from a young lady in the town of Winchester, and if the rebels had known she was giving it to me, they would have hung her in a minute. I was very anxious to get information of the rebel strength and movements so as to know just when and where to strike them, but I did not know how to get it. Finally I heard of a Union young lady in Winchester who could be relied on if I could get word to her. Her name was Miss Wright. I think she is in the Treasury Department at Washington now. But the trouble was to communicate with her. One day I heard of an old colored man, living outside of my lines, who had a pass to go into Winchester to sell vegetables. I sent for the old man, and on talking with him found him loyal, as all the colored folks were, you know. Finding he could keep a secret, I asked him if he would undertake to deliver a letter to a young lady in Winchester. The old fellow said he would. So I wrote a letter on thin tissue paper, and rolled it up in tin foil. It made a ball about as big as the end of your thumb, and I told the old man to put it in his mouth and deliver it to Miss Wright in Winchester. He went off and in about two days returned with an answer rolled up in the same piece of tin foil. I found I had struck a mighty good lead, and I followed it carefully till I got all the information I wanted. The girl gave me more important information than I got from all sources, and I planned the battle of Winchester almost entirely on what I got from her."

AN occasional correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Honolulu May 9, says:

"We have just been surprised by the disclosure of a letter of instructions from Secretary Fish to Mr. Peirce, Minister resident of the United States at Honolulu. In this instance Mr. Peirce received a private letter of instructions from Mr. Fish, which indicated to the American Minister the course to be pursued by him in the event that this Government should again open negotiations in reference to a reciprocity treaty on the basis of a cession of a portion of the Hawaiian territory. It was evidently intended solely for the guidance of the Minister, and not to be shown even at our Foreign Office. However, Mr. Peirce showed it to two or three confidential friends, and they exultingly confided the secret to others, and it is now the gossip of Honolulu. Mr. Peirce has made considerable effort to induce our local papers to be silent upon his indiscretion, but of course has only increased the disposition to say all that could be found out concerning it. There is a good deal of feeling among the people here, who are reminded by the American Secretary that, though the American Congress, or rather the American Senate, may again deny to us the opportunity to secure a free market in America, yet we must not look to any other quarter for any commercial relief, which may involve any political relation. Mr. Peirce is reminded of the declaration of Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, that America would regard it as an unfriendly act for any Power to attempt to enter into any especial treaty relations with the Sandwich Islands that might be adverse to American interests. We will not complain of this declaration and assumption of a virtual protectorate, if we can obtain the legitimate advantages which ought to accrue to us under such political guardianship. I do not think that any treaty of reciprocity will be ratified by our Legislature which embraces in its provisions any cession of territory for a naval station. Perhaps the King may be induced to accede to such a surrender; but I do not believe his native people will indorse his action in their Parliament. A reciprocity treaty without exacting a bonus ought to be negotiated and ratified by the American Senate; it would of course be readily ratified here; and then the process of Americanization would be rapid. Some people, General Schofield for one, object to this idea, and say that reciprocity would enrich us, and cause as much European as American capital to flow into the country. I dare say it would, even as more European than American capital has flowed into San Francisco; yet the result is altogether on the side of American interests. The most of the people that would come to carry on the operations of plantations, ranches, and manufactures, would be all American. Mr. Russell, the agent for the New Zealand government to negotiate for the continuation of a steam line between New Zealand and Australian colonies, and with the Pacific coast via Honolulu, is now in this city, and sails per Nebraska for San Francisco. It is estimated that the sugar crop of these islands, now in hand to be ground, will be fully 30,000,000 pounds."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Board of Visitors to the Military Academy distinguished themselves this year by an unusually early arrival at the Point, and thus secured some days of leisure for an examination of the general appearance of the Academy and its *élèves* previous to the opening of the annual examination. The members of the Board are:

Hon. A. T. Akerman.....	Georgia.
Rev. A. L. Chapin.....	Wisconsin.
Hon. Henry B. Curtis.....	Ohio.
William T. Early.....	Virginia.
Rev. J. L. McKown, D.D.....	Illinois.
James H. McMullan.....	Maine.
Hon. M. Russell Thayer.....	Pennsylvania.
Hon. John Sherman.....	U. S. Senate.
Hon. J. W. Stevenson.....	U. S. Senate.
Hon. John Coburn.....	U. S. House of Reps.
Hon. L. P. Poland.....	U. S. House of Reps.
Hon. S. S. Marshall.....	U. S. House of Reps.

The following is a list of the First Class, in alphabetical order, with their standing. We take these names, as well as those which follow, from the *Times*, and as we have not had the opportunity we hoped to have to revise them, cannot vouch for their absolute correctness:

2. Bailey, T. N.	13. Garrard.
37. Bescom.	43. Gilmore.
55. Birney.	49. Harrison.
19. Bishop, F. C.	38. Holmes.
28. Bishop, H. S.	24. Howard, E. T.
1. Bixby.	18. Hoyle, G. S.
7. Bloom.	41. Huston.
42. Brant.	23. Knapp.
21. Brown, E. T.	30. La Point.
32. Carter.	12. Lon'on.
25. Casey.	9. Lucdeen.
29. Clark, D. H.	27. Myers.
6. Coffin.	33. O'Connor.
22. Cornish.	15. Paddock.
36. Caraman.	39. Reed, H. T.
16. Cowles.	17. Reynolds, B.
10. Cummins, A. S.	3. Russell.
8. Dorst.	26. Smith, F. A.
14. Dyer.	5. Taber.
81. Eaton.	4. Totten.
11. Fuller, E. B.	40. Tyler, A. C.
34. Gardner.	

The members of the other classes are as follows:

Second Class.—Anderson, H. M. Andrews, Cabaniss, Cecil, Craig, W. S. Davies, Deems, Eckerson, Edgerton, J. H. French, Geary, Glover, Hardin, Harp, Hewitt, Honeycutt, Lloyd, McComb, Mans, M. Ilen, Mitchan, Murray, Niles, Norton, Otis, Oyster, A. Reynolds, Rice, Robertson, Rowell, Sibby, Symons, Thayer, Turner, C. R. Tyler, Walker, Watkins, E. K. Webster, W. H. Wheeler, C. A. Williams, J. L. Wilson, Wissner, Wittish, Wood. Total, 44.

Third Class.—D. P. Andrus, Backus, Baird, Baldwin, Ballance, H. I. Barnes, W. R. Barnes, Bliss, Bolton, Bridgman, Bush, Cherry, C. H. Clark, Crittenden, J. F. Cummings, T. F. Davis, Dykman, Eltonhead, Evans, Flickinger, Frack, A. M. Fuller, Goe, Griffin, Gustin, J. C. Hall, Howe, E. D. Hoyle, Huntington, Jefferson, Jones, Kiar, Kingman, Leach, Mann, Mason, McAuliffe, McCaleb, Milner, J. H. Reid, Rodgers, G. L. Scott, H. L. Scott, Shamp, Simpson, G. R. Smith, J. W. Smith, Sturgis, Tingle, Toney, Wagner, Walwright, Weaver, E. Wheeler, C. W. Williams, Young. Total, 56.

Fourth Class.—Adams, Adickes, G. Andrews, Bacon, H. L. Bailey, Baker, Bell, Bonesteel, Borup, Bowen, O. J. Brown, Bruff, Buttler, Carpenter, Chahoon, Crane, Crozier, Dodd, Douglas, Dowd, Dray, Dundas, Edgar, Ellis, Everett, Farrow, C. W. Foster, H. S. Foster, Fremont, J. T. French, Garlington, Garst, Gayle, Gresham, Guilfoyle, C. S. Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hardie, Harris, W. T. Howard, Howland, Hutton, Long, Lovering, Ludlow, Martin, McCaffrey, McCormick, Medcalf, Pague, Palmer, Parker, Pletcher, Preston, Rains, Rowan, Russell, Satterlee, Saunders, Sharpe, Shuman, Sickel, Sloum, F. E. Smith, M. S. Smith, Swift, Tennis, Ward, G. O. Webster, Wilhelm, J. E. Williams, J. W. Wilson, Winfrey. Total, 75.

The following is given as a complete list of the applicants for admission:

Alexander, John P., Tenn.	Louan, Edw. M., N. J.
Anis, Walter S., Ala.	Lovell, Arnold H., at large.
Angur, Ammon A., Mich.	Maney, James A., Tenn.
Balcombe, Urban B., Neb.	Mann, James D., La.
Barnett, John Y., Ind.	Martin, Medad C. Vt.
Barney, Albert B., Wis.	Massey, Solon F., Ohio.
Barry, Thomas H., N. Y.	McAfee, George S., Ky.
Baxter, George W., Tenn.	McCrinnon, Arosto, Ark.
Baxter, John, Jr., N. J.	McCulloch, James H., Ill.
Bevan, Thomas W., Pa.	McDill, George E., Wis.
Black, William M., Pa.	McDonald, David N., Tenn.
Blair, Francis P., Jr., Mo.	McMartin, John, N. Y.
Booth, Joseph W., Ala.	McNeill, William L., Tenn.
Boyle, Joseph B., Md.	Mills, Stephen C., Ill.
Bradley, Charles A., Ill.	Milton, Henry S., Mass.
Brandee, Augustus, Jr., Conn.	Moore, Arthur C., N. C.
Brereton, John J., N. J.	Mullings, George W., S. C.
Brown, Hartford P., Pa.	Murphy, Benjamin F., Ill.
Brown, William C., Minn.	Murray, Cunliffe H., N. Y.
Butler, Benjamin Israel, Mass.	Nason, Adelbert M., N. C.
Butler, George O., Tenn.	Nesbit, William H., N. Y.
Chilton, Samuel C. B., W. Va.	Noyes, William A., Iowa.
Chynoweth, Edw., Wis.	Otterson, And., N. Y.
Clark, Henry E., Mass.	Paddock, James S., Ill.
Clark, Wallis O., Mass.	Parker, Theo., N. C.
Cleary, Kyran V., N. Y.	Parson, Joseph H., Ala.
Coles, Flatt L., Mo.	Patten Francis J., Me.
Conley, William W., Ind.	Patterson, J. E., Minn.
Craig, Walter B., Pa.	Perry, Theo. C., Ill.
Crocker, Samuel, Mich.	Philbrick, John H., Me.
Dallam, Edw., Md.	Phillips, Edw. E., Ark.
Day, Matthias W., Ohio.	Plummer, Edw. H., Md.
Devoss, Winfield S., Iowa.	Posey, William Y., La.
Dodson, Benjamin W., Ill.	Powell, James E., Mo.
Doolittle, Horace A., Mich.	Price, David, Jr., Iowa.
Douglas, Samuel, Pa.	Furman, Louis C., Fla.
Duerie, J. Frank, Ark.	Quackenbos, Frank S., N. Y.
Eggleson, Millard F., Ind.	Ragland, David, Ala.
Esterly, Calvin, Kan.	Read, Quitman, Ala.
Flack, William L., N. Y.	Roberts, George K., Conn.
Flipper, Henry O., Ga.	Rochester, George A. C., Ky.
Foot, Orlando R., N. Y.	Rodes, Robert, Jr., Tenn.
Foster, Fred W., N. Y.	Rodman, Thomas, at large.
Frederick, Daniel A., Ga.	Rogers, Stanley T., Mo.
French, Halverson F., at large.	Safford, Robert E., Ohio.
Frick, J. H., Pa.	Salazar Miguel, N. M.
Galbraith, William W., Pa.	Samford, Randolph M., Ala.
Gatewood, Charles B., Va.	Sanford, Walker A., N. Y.
Gibson, Thomas R., Mo.	Scoville, Charles P., Ohio.
Glass, John N., Tenn.	Sims, Thomas A. G., S. C.
Glenn, Edwin F., N. C.	Souder, John W. S., Pa.
Goldstone, Lawrence P., Cal.	Springett, Howard A., Ohio.
Gordon, William B., Pa.	Stevenson, Frank L., Mass.
Graves, Charles P., Ky.	Stern, Benjamin, Ala.
Greene, Robert W., La.	Sullivan, John D., Mo.
Gross, John H., Ohio.	Thorington, Monroe F., Iowa.
Haden, John L., Texas.	Todd, Albert, Kan.
Halbert, Lucius N., Texas.	Tumlin, James C., Ga.
Hammond, Harry T., Idaho.	Vandiver, Willard D., Mo.
Hartsell, Wilbur L., Ohio.	Walker, James B., Fla.
Hogewald, John F. C., Ind.	Wayman, Samuel F., Ky.
Hill, William R., Ind.	Whitted, William D., N. C.
Hington, Richard A., N. Y.	Whitworth, John F., N. C.
Holabird, William, at large.	Wilder, Wilber E., Mich.
Hubbard, Alvah M., Mo.	Willcox, E. Farnsworth, at large.
Hull, Charles, Miss.	Williams, John W., Va.
Hunter, George K., at large.	Williams, William H., W. T.
Israel, Charles W., Ill.	Wilson, Richard H., Mich.
Kelsey, Edw. S., Ohio.	Winn, Marshall, Ill.
Kirby, Henry, N. C.	Wood, William T., Ill.
Loder, Howard S., N. J.	Woodward, Charles G., Md.

143 in all. Besides these were 17 who did not report themselves. John Bigelow, Jr., New York; George M. Brodhead, Pennsylvania; Thomas Butler, Georgia; William Davidson, Pennsylvania; Silas B. Dishman, Kentucky; Paul T. Goodloe, Alabama; John O. Gray, Tennessee; James B. Jackson, at large; Presly T. Jenkins, at large; Benjamin W. Pope, Illinois; Stephen K. Radford, at large; Hugh B. Short, Texas; Charles G. Starr, Illinois; John W. Suggett, New York; Herbert P. Thayer, at large; Charles W. Thompson, Virginia; Phares T. Throop, Kentucky. Of these Bigelow, a son of Hon. John Bigelow formerly minister to France, is on his way from Europe, and may arrive in time to be examined.

Two of the candidates, Slipper and Williams, are negroes, and Benjamin F. Butler, has a son on the list. The sections of plebes were under the charge of five of the cadet officers. Eaton, Symons, Griffin, Wheeler, and Leach.

The examination began on Thursday May 29. Friday the examinations in history, geography, grammar, etc., were finished, and on Saturday and Monday the time between nine in the morning and five in the evening, with two hours' recess, was devoted to mathematics. The class examinations began on Tuesday, June 3. The order of the examination being as follows: 1st, Engineering; 2d, Mineralogy and Geology; 3d, Ordnance and Gunnery; 4th, Ethics and Law; 5th, Cavalry Tactics. In the examination of the second, third and fourth classes, the Academic Board will be divided into committees, one of which will sit in the library and examine, 1st, the second class in philosophy; 2d, the fourth class in French; 3d, the third class in Spanish; 4th, the third class in French; 5th, the second class in tactics. The other committee will sit in the academic building and examine, 1st, the third class in mathematics; 2d, the second class in chemistry; 3d, the fourth class in mathematics, and 4th, the second and third classes in drawing. The following exercises will take place before the Board of Visitors during the examination: Infantry—School of the battalion and skirmishing. Artillery—Light battery drill, siege battery drill, sea-coast battery drill and mortar battery drill. Cavalry—School of the trooper and school of the squadron. Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill and military signalling and telegraphing. Ordnance—Practical duties of the laboratory. Small arms—Use of the sword and bayonet.

The examination is expected to be over by the 20th of the month, but before that time the graduated members of the first class will have availed themselves of their furlough of three months before going into active service. The second class will be allowed leave of absence until August 20, and the third and fourth classes will go into camp.

The Secretary of War, Hon. William W. Belknap, arrived at the Academy on Monday by the morning boat from New York. As the steamer approached the pier, at noon, the heavy siege-guns in the battery near the Dade Monument, manned by the cadets of the second class, greeted him with a salute of fifteen guns. The Secretary was accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Barnard, Mr. H. R. Belknap, of Iowa, General E. W. Price, and two ladies, Miss Wadsworth and Miss Worthington. He was received at the landing by General Thomas H. Ruger, the Superintendent of the Academy, and Colonel Robert H. Hall, adjutant of the military staff, who escorted him to his hotel. In honor of the Secretary and the Board of Visitors a review of the cadets took place Tuesday afternoon. President Grant is expected to arrive in time for the meeting of the alumni, and General Sherman then, if not sooner.

FIGHTING FORMATION OF GERMAN INFANTRY.

THE following Royal Prussian Cabinet Order, dated March 19, 1873, is quoted in the *Militair Wochenblatt* of April 2, 1873:

INSTRUCTION OF INFANTRY.

In pursuance of my order dated Ems, July 4, 1872, I ordain—the reports of the generals relative thereto having been laid before me—that the following rules come into use in the instruction of infantry, until further orders:

1. When actually under the enemy's fire the employment of battalion columns can only be justified by special circumstances. The normal fighting formation of the first line is therefore to be in company columns. The battalions must, however, under all circumstances, be in the hands of their commanders, who command their company columns in the same way as the regimental commander does his battalions.

2. Where the enemy's fire renders it necessary, the "treffen" (bodies of troops) in rear must also assume an appropriate formation, in order to lessen its effects. It may, therefore, be suitable that these "treffen," or certain of them, form wholly or partially in company columns or in line. The companies may also deploy in line, or break off into half-"züge" and sections. At wheelings and alterations of direction of the "treffen," the battalions have, however, as a rule, to assume the formation in columns.

3. For the formation of the skirmishing line, half "züge" at least are to be employed at once.

4. The troops in support may follow the skirmishing line in line or column (in "züge," half "züge," or sections), and, quite as an exception, also in file.

5. The attack under certain circumstances, and with due regard to the ground, can also be carried out as follows: After running across a space of fifty or sixty yards, the troops throw themselves down, and after a short pause the advance will be continued in this manner (the advance by rushes). The regulations for the execution of the bayonet attack in line, and in larger or smaller columns, remain in force.

6. A cavalry attack can be received in other than the square formation. The troops will have their attention drawn to the approach of cavalry of the enemy by the signal, "Look out" (Achtung), whereupon the leader

will order the formation most suitable to the circumstances.

7. The distances laid down in sections 114 and 120 of the regulations will be increased in accordance with the object of the exercise to be performed.

8. Regiments and brigades must be practiced in executing precisely movements in accordance with the formations submitted.

In the above rules the demands of modern fighting have been taken into account. I must, however, impress strongly that in the instruction of companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, the following sections of the regulations Nos. 43, 88, 98, 99, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 130 have to receive increased attention, so that the multiplicity of fractions, and the development of strong lines of skirmishers, necessitated by the manner of fighting of the present day, do not lead to a disastrous loosening of the tactical combinations. This danger can only be effectually opposed by an intimate knowledge of the fighting formations on the part of the officers, and by a high degree of fighting and fire-discipline, combined with a well-grounded and strictly executed system of drill (exerzir-schule). Although I have to make such increased demands upon the instruction of infantry, I nevertheless accord it some relief; for the practice of some of the regulation formations will, in part, be entirely abolished, and in part undergo a modification.

I therefore ordain that the following be no longer practiced: The counter-march (S. 34); column formations by placing the sub-divisions one before another (S. 60); deployments upon a rear division (SS. 94 and 96); movements with the attacking column formed in three ranks; breaking off and forming up the divisions in the attacking column on the flanks (S. 79); the formation of the skirmishing sub-division in open and closed column (S. 84); and the formation of square in three ranks (S. 89).

Further: The following are no longer to be made the objects of an inspection: The formation of subdivision column to the left (S. 60); and the deployment from the same (93); the marching in file of a battalion (S. 63); breaking off and re-forming the attacking column from the head and tail (S. 79); and changing the attacking column into the close or open subdivision column (S. 80).

The breaking off by companies and forming the attacking column, as laid down in S. 79, remains as before, an object of practice and inspection. You will cause the above to be further promulgated.

To the War Minister. (Signed) WILLIAM.

The above Royal Cabinet Order is herewith made known to the army.—Signed, V. KAMECKE.

THE arrival of the *Plymouth* at Monrovia in March last was quite gratifying to the citizens of Liberia, as no American man-of-war had been there since 1868. President Roberts entertained the officers of the *Plymouth* very handsomely, and at a dinner given by him two of the ex-presidents and the members of the present cabinet were present. An invitation was extended to Mr. Roberts to take passage in the *Plymouth* as far as Cape Palmas, but declined, as he was about to visit England on public business. President Roberts's term of office expired in May, but as he had been nominated, it is presumed he has been re-elected. The following regarding the present condition and prospects of Liberia is from a highly intelligent source, which it is perhaps best not to mention. A fair proportion of the trade and commerce of Monrovia is with the United States. Coffee and sugar, which are destined to become the staple products of the country, are beginning to be exported. The people of Liberia are turning their attention to agriculture with good results. On the St. Paul river there are at present five steam sugar mills in operation. The fertility of the soil is beyond question. The mineral resources of the country are flattering, and an exploring party, conducted by the President himself, through the Cassa country, recently returned and reported most favorably of the large mineral resources of the district. Education does not advance as rapidly as might be expected, or as is desirable, owing to a want of means; yet there is an increasing disposition on the part of the aborigines to acquire knowledge and to advance towards civilization. There are no evidences of retrogression among the people, who have secured a firm foothold upon African soil. The idea of Christian civilization is too firmly planted there ever to be uprooted. Immigration, with a moderate amount of capital, is all that is required to place Liberia upon a permanent footing and to insure an increasing prosperity; and nothing would add more to the strength and well being of this American-African republic than the steam connection between it and the United States. Such a connection would have an important bearing upon both countries. The Liberians are essentially American in feeling, but are struggling against many adverse circumstances, and should receive the sympathy and public aid of our country. The young nation is especially an American outpost upon the frontiers of barbarism, and deserves on that account the fostering care of the American people. These people are being gradually shut in and circumscribed by the ever increasing extension of British power upon the African coast, and feel themselves growing year by year within the control of British capital.

THE medical officers having in charge the preparation of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion" expect to have two volumes of Part II. ready to present to Congress before the close of the next session.

A TELEGRAM dated in Shanghai, China, reports that at the capture of the city of Talifoo, capital of a Mohammedan State in the province of Yunnan, South-western China, by the army of the Emperor of China, the victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred 30,000 of them. The Sultan of the territory poisoned himself, preferring death by his own hands to the alternative of falling into the power of the triumphant imperialists.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE GOVERNOR'S REVIEW OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

GENERAL DIX, the new Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of New York State, on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday last reviewed the First and Second divisions, or that portion of the troops of the State located in New York city and Brooklyn. The events were particularly interesting, from the fact that it is many years since General Dix held the position of Adjutant-General and this review gave him an excellent opportunity to observe the marked difference between the militia of old and the State National Guard of the present time. Improvement in governmental laws, and general advancement in discipline and drill, and the appointment and election of experienced officers as leaders and executive officers, has placed the National Guard of New York State foremost among the militia of the country. We note also with pleasure the interest manifested by the new State military administrative powers in still further advancing the welfare of its troops. The past record of General Dix, and the ability thus far exhibited by Adjutant-General Rathbone in the interests of the militia, are excellent omens for the future of the National Guard. These reviews, or rather, militarily speaking, marching salutes before the Governor, were to have taken place last week, and orders were issued to that effect, but the continuance of the legislative sessions until Friday of last week, and the inability of the Governor to leave Albany until the adjournment of the Legislature, necessitated a postponement of the ceremonies until the 3d and 4th. This postponement of a week did not materially affect the troops; and, in fact, as far as the First division was concerned, the agreeable change in the temperature of the weather was particularly advantageous for the marching of the troops.

FIRST DIVISION.

The troops of this division, comprising the First, Second, and Third brigades, and artillery and cavalry detachments, under the command of Major-General Alexander Shaler, formed in close column of companies, right in front, with head of column resting on Fifth avenue, the Second brigade on West Ninth street, the Third on East Tenth street, and the First on West Eleventh street, the artillery for this occasion being assigned to the brigades respectively. As will be seen from the above, the customary and relative positions of the brigades were changed, the Second occupying the right of the column, in direct opposition to paragraph 15, General Rules for Reviews, Upton's Tactics, and contrary to the usual custom in the First division. The division commander undoubtedly had some good reason for this disposition of the troops—of which, however, we are entirely ignorant. The division column, with the usual promptness of General Shaler's orders, was in motion at 4:35 p. m., and moved up Fifth Ave. to Fourteenth street, and the point of review on Seventeenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Here the Department of Parks, some time since, erected a handsome gothic cottage for the purpose of reviews, etc., and this was its first official inauguration. Immediately in front of this cottage was erected a spacious platform for the accommodation of spectators, which platform during the ceremony was crowded to its utmost limits with ladies, distinguished officers of the Regular and National Guard service, and representative men of State and city. The streets in the vicinity of the review were crowded on all sides, and the police administration was excellent. The day was pleasant, and the open plaza in front of the reviewing point spacious, and with one exception in excellent condition for marching. This exception was the very rough state of the freshly laid Belgian pavement. The division column had but a short march to reach the point of review, and the head of column at 4:45 wheeled into Seventeenth street ready to pass in review, being only five minutes behind the time announced for the review. The reviewing officer, however, was not in position, and the column was compelled to halt temporarily. General Shaler and staff had arrived at saluting distance, and, with prancing horses, looked in vain for the reviewing officer, who in a moment afterwards made his appearance on the extension of the platform. General Dix, who was accompanied by his staff and other distinguished officers and civilians, immediately uncovered his head and acknowledged the salute. The division commander and staff, despite the halt, preserved well the alignment, and, in full regulation uniforms, made a very handsome appearance. In the rear followed a detail of eight orderlies, and the handsome Karl Klein troop, in brilliant uniforms, parading about forty men. Following these came the brigades, as follows:

SECOND BRIGADE,

Comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry, Battery B, Artillery, and Third regiment Cavalry. The brigade was headed by its commander, Brigadier-General Funk, who was followed by a staff of fourteen and nine orderlies, looking very well in general appearance. The staff, however, was poorly aligned, and not well closed. The regiments followed in the following order:

Fifth Infantry, Colonel Spencer, good band and drum corps, nine commands averaging sixteen files, but not equalized. The drum corps in passing, for some unaccountable reason, gave three ruffles. The regiment looked exceedingly well, however, and Colonel Spencer had four staff.

Sixth Infantry, Colonel Sterry, four staff, band and drum corps, eight commands of twelve files. A "non-com." officer marched alongside the colonel's horse. This is supposed, in the National Guard, to be the proper position of the "sergeant of the guard," but it looks very much like the position of a groom. The regiment made a very fine display.

Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Vilmar, one lone staff officer, band and drum corps—the former with dirty instruments—and ten commands ranging from nine to fourteen files. The State colors were erroneously on the right, and the regiment made a very passable appearance.

Eighty-fourth Infantry, Colonel Conklin, three staff, band and drum corps, and eight commands from nine to fourteen files. The non-commissioned staff formed the line of file-closers of the left company, and the regiment presented no very remarkable improvement on previous efforts.

Ninety-sixth Infantry, Colonel Stauff, six staff, nine commands of ten to thirteen files. The regiment looked remarkably well, and showed much improvement in marching, etc.; the sergeant-major saluted.

Mounted Battery B, Captain Keim, four guns, in column of sections, say forty men; fair display.

Third Cavalry, Colonel Burke, seven staff, twenty-six platoons averaging twelve front, some of which were so broken that it was impossible to tell whether they had four or ten. The Third failed to exhibit its customary good appearance.

THIRD BRIGADE,

Comprising in numerical order the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fifty-fifth regiments of Infantry, and Washington Gray Troop, also as assigned, Howitzer Battery C and G. This is considered the finest brigade in the division, and previous to falling in the division column it was reviewed on Tompkins Square by Major-General Shaler. For this reason the troops of this brigade assembled at a somewhat earlier hour than the other portion of the division. The brigade dress parade was held at a quarter to 3 p. m., the bands and drum corps being consolidated under command of Drum-Major John Smith, of the Seventh, and the troops in line of battalion columns. The dress parade was very handsome, the troops looking remarkably well and steady; and the performance of the consolidated music (bands), some 200 strong, playing in good unison, formed one of the main features of the ceremonies. The ceremony of dress parade was just concluded when the division commander and staff rode on the grounds, and the brigade was immediately prepared for review. The troops, in column of divisions, after the inspection, made a very good display; the Seventh, however, in this instance, not presenting as good fronts as at the division review, the left division being a particular exception; the fourth division broke. The fourth division of the Eighth regiment also broke, and the regiment halted before passing. The left company of the First paraded in single rank, and "non-coms" staff saluted. We have not the space to go into the details of this review; however, suffice it to say that it was the only strictly military ceremony of the day, and was by far the most attractive. Those who missed the Third brigade dress parade and review missed a good treat. The brigade was under command of Brigadier-General Varian, and was well handled. The general at the division review led his brigade, with a brilliant staff of six, followed by five "Washington Gray" orderlies. Then came the troops in regular order. The organizations of this brigade, as usual, were not in numerical order, and we are surprised that General Varian should continue to violate paragraph 14, General Rules for Reviews, of the Tactics, for the apparent sake of gratifying the whims of some favorite regimental commanders. There is an old custom of the Army which for purposes of drills sanctions a change of the numerical positions of the different organizations; but the Tactics do not recognize this at reviews or parades of ceremony.

Seventh Infantry, Colonel Clark, led this brigade in beautiful style. Two staff officers followed the colonel, and the regiment paraded ten commands of twenty-two files, all in white trousers. The regiment came in for the usual admiration, and deserved it. The badge of mourning on the officers' sword-hilts betokened the recent loss of a comrade, who but a few days since was the pride of his company and regiment.

Ninth Infantry, Colonel Braine, three staff, ten commands, fourteen files, made an excellent display in its white trousers and handsome uniform. Its numerous band of fifty, in scarlet coats and white trousers, won a good impression, and reminded the looker-on of its palmy days under its deceased commander. The "sergeant of the guard" in this regiment maintained a position at the head of the colonel's horse.

Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, three staff, "sergeant of the guard" as above, ten commands, ten to twelve files, and with State colors on the right, made a very fair appearance. The gray uniforms looked sombre. Colonel Scott is a good officer, and has a good, steady command.

First Infantry, Colonel Webster, two staff, seven commands, ten files, did not come up to its usual standard. Too many blank files, the rear company being almost blank. The rear ranks of not a few companies contained men in fatigue uniform, some of whose trousers were particularly non-military, in color at least. The "little regiment" must do better next time.

Fifty-fifth Infantry, Colonel Fuller, five staff, nine commands, twelve files (some blanks), looked remarkably well. Colonel Fuller and staff made good salutes.

Howitzer Batteries C and G, in handsome new uniforms, followed, looking well, after which came the famous First Troop Washington Gray Cavalry, Captain Wiley, in three platoons, ten front.

FIRST BRIGADE,

Brigadier-General Ward commanding, comprised the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth regiments of Infantry, and, by assignment, Battery K, First division, and First battalion Cavalry. General Ward and staff of six officers, and orderlies in rear, looked next to Shaler's staff in appearance and military bearing.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, two staff, eight commands, twelve files, won merited applause by its perfect equalization, good alignments, and solid appearance. Its band (Dodworth's), in its chaplain-like chapeaux, gave some of the best music in the division column, and no one could gainsay the attractive display of the "old Twelfth." We admire the pluck of Surgeon Taylor, who rode a horse past the point of review which had previously dismounted him, and viciously lacerated his arm with his teeth, biting through the coat, and making serious fleshwounds. Surgeon Taylor, however, finally conquered the animal. The horse is for sale.

Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, four staff, nine commands, sixteen files, looked very handsome, having good alignments and distances. The regiment, however, did not preserve battalion distance, and one of the non-commissioned staff saluted. Colonel Porter, detailed as chief of artillery in the division staff, performed both duties, and acted on the staff at the Third brigade review on Tompkins Square.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanaugh, two staff, ten commands, twelve files, looked exceedingly well, and received deserving applause all along the line; but why will not some one teach the second lieutenant commanding the right company the difference between a commissioned and non-commissioned officer's salute?

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Vose, no staff (what became of them, Colonel?), eight commands, twelve files, made a very attractive display in white trousers and its soldierly blue coats and cross-belts. The fronts and marchings were excellent, and the regiment won the applause it received. The Seventy-first is one of New York's old favorites.

Seventy-ninth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson (A. H.) commanding, no staff, eight commands, twelve files, made a very fair exhibition; but where, oh where, are them kilts?

Battery K, First division, in column of sections, six guns, ninety men, under command of Captain Heubner, looked like regulars, and can compare favorably with many of the regular batteries.

First Cavalry (battalion), Colonel Madden, twelve platoons, eight front, made a remarkably improved appearance, and deserve praise for good alignments, condition of horses, equipments, etc.

The organizations after passage in review, in most instances, took up the double time, and continued the march as prescribed in division orders toward their respective armories. The marching salute passed off very successfully, and with credit to all concerned. The nominal strength of the parade exhibits a falling off as compared with previous parades of the division. The ceremonies of the day were concluded at about half-past five, the column, without halting, taking little less than one hour in its passage.

SECOND DIVISION.

This division, Major-General John B. Woodward commanding, was reviewed by Governor Dix on the afternoon of Wednesday in Brooklyn. The day opened with rain, and there were forebodings of rain until past noon, and rumors of postponement of the parade were in circulation. As the hour of formation drew near, the threatening clouds gave way, and the hearts of Brooklyn's militiamen were made glad.

The division, comprising the Fifth and Eleventh brigades and detachments, formed in deployed column on the westerly side of Clinton street, the left of the Fifth brigade and the right of the Eleventh brigade resting on Atlantic street. The Eleventh brigade formed by detachments, as above directed; while the Fifth brigade first formed on Henry street, and then marched as a brigade and took position in the division line. The original purpose of forming in deployed line was to give Major-General Mott, of the Egyptian army, now in the city, an opportunity to inspect the troops in line. The Oriental major-general, however, was prevented, we learn, from undertaking this task by family affliction; it was therefore omitted. The troops at the appointed hour, breaking into column of companies, passed through Harrison street to Henry, and so through innumerable streets to the point of review, on Cumberland street, opposite Wiloughby avenue. The reviewing point was in every way preferable to the railroad-track locality of the Court-house, selected last year, and in the smooth manner in which the troops passed on the easy-marching Nicholson pavement, and the fine opportunity Fort Greene affords for spectators, will doubtless make this locality hereafter a favorite reviewing point.

The reviewing stand, aside from the Governor and staff, was crowded with civilians, no ladies apparently being admitted. The head of the division column reached the reviewing point at 6:05 p. m., being, like the First division,

only five minutes behind the designated hour, proving conclusively that the First and Second divisions have two fine commanders. The division was led by Major-General Woodward, nine staff, seven orderlies, looking brilliant, as usual. After these came the brigades as follows:

FIFTH BRIGADE,

Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin, comprises the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-eighth regiments, and Fifteenth battalion of Infantry, and, by assignment, Batteries A and B, Second division, General Dakin, with seven staff and five orderlies, looked remarkably well. The organizations of the brigade followed in regular order, viz.:

Thirteenth Infantry, Brevet Major-General and Colonel Jourdan, five staff, nine commands, fourteen files. The regiment, in white trousers, looked very handsome, marching well, and preserving excellent alignments and distances.

Fourteenth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeer commanding ten companies, averaging ten files, but not equalized. The regiment seems to have received a new lease of life under its intelligent one-armed commander, and on this occasion looked well.

Fifteenth (Battalion) Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyenberg, two staff, four commands, ten files. There was much talking in the ranks, and the rear ranks fearfully open. Mounted Battery A and B followed in column of sections, having four pieces, and some sixty men each, and presenting a creditable appearance.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Joseph Burger, three staff, a bugler, eight commands, eleven files. The regiment looked very fair, but its ranks were not particularly well closed. Colonel Burger, however, looked happy.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

This, the "Gray Brigade" of the division, comprised the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh regiments of Infantry and Cavalry troop. It is a handsome brigade, and is entirely uniformed in gray. Brigadier General J. V. Meserole was in command, followed by eight staff and three orderlies. The general and staff have not yet conformed to the Regulation uniform, and still wear the broad brimmed "Hooker" hats.

Twenty-third Infantry led the brigade, Colonel R. C. Ward, 3 staff, eight commands, 16 files. The command looked and marched well, and received applause along the line, and at the point of review it did well. The non-commissioned staff paraded at the right.

Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel Roebr, 4 staff, eight commands, 14 files, looked remarkably well, and was the best appearing German command in the column. A small boy in uniform paraded on the right of the regiment.

Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen, two staff, nine commands, twelve files. The regiment did not parade with its usual strength, and was beaten in appearance by its rivals, the Thirteenth and Twenty-third of the division, both of which organizations wore white trousers, while the Forty-seventh paraded in gray. Otherwise the regiment maintained its excellent standard. Kreuscher's handsome troop followed, parading five platoons, and just after which came the Second division, troop C, Captain McCarty, the Eleventh brigade, Howitzer Battery, Captain Simons, in the rear. This fine little battery during the parade occupied a position between the brigades until arriving at Lafayette avenue, when it left the column and proceeded to the point of review to fire the salute on arrival of the Governor. The battery paraded some thirty-five men, and was headed by the Twelfth's drum corps.

The marching salute was concluded at half-past six, the column taking less than half an hour to pass. Thousands of spectators crowded the "green" and vicinity of the reviewing point, and unusual interest was manifested in this, the first military compliment offered the new Governor of the State by Brooklyn. "Perhaps it is well to state en passant that some of the Eastern District regiments, among them the Forty-seventh, suffered in its strength by receiving in the forenoon orders countermanding the parade in consequence of the threatening storm, which order was subsequently again changed. We trust next time our good-natured friend, General Woodward, will consult "Old Probabilities" before countermanding orders for a parade.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—As noticed in our obituary column, Company K, of this command, paraded as funeral escort to the remains of Captain Lindsay R. Richardson, its late commandant, on Wednesday, June 4. The company assembled at 8:15 A. M., under command of First Lieutenant Lenthilhon, and marched to the Church of the Ascension, and there formed in line, band and drum corps on the flank; meanwhile a detail of six sergeants of the regiment, accompanied by the commissioned officer of the regiment and ex-members of the company, proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, from whence the remains were borne by the detail to the church, and there regularly received. The ceremony of receiving the body was impressive and in accordance with the Regulations. The company then stacked arms and entered the church, where the beautiful Episcopal funeral service was recited by the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, who at one time was a member of the regiment. The funeral escort then proceeded in column, by the most direct route to the Hamilton avenue ferry, to Brooklyn, and from thence to Greenwood in cars. At Greenwood the escort was joined by Adjutant William A. Kobbe, Third U. S. Artillery, former member of the company. At the conclusion of the impres-

sive Masonic services at the grave, the company fired three volleys in good style; after which the grave was strewn with flowers, and the sad detachment returned to the city. The company paraded in two platoons, twenty-eight files; the officers and non-commissioned staff of the regiment and about 200 men paraded as mourners. The deceased was one of the most beloved officers of the regiment, and his sudden death is sorely felt not only in his immediate company, but by every member of the regiment.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—So much of existing orders as directs that recruits shall only be enlisted at headquarters of this regiment has been revoked by Colonel Roebr. Commandants of companies may hereafter enlist suitable persons. When enlisted, the commandants will present the recruits to headquarters for assignment to the recruit squad. Enlistment papers (two) will be presented to headquarters at the same time. When recruits have gained sufficient proficiency in the drill to enable them to parade with their companies their names will be published in General Orders, and commandants will not allow recruits to drill or parade with their commands before.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—A court-martial has been appointed to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry June 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Captains Michael Brennan, Company A; Martin McDonnell, Company H; Dennis Brown, Company I; and Second Lieutenant Joseph Allen, Company G—all of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. Detail for the court: Major Thomas L. Raymond, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain James M. Brady, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Joseph W. Congdon, Twenty-second Infantry. Major William G. Wilson, First brigade staff, judge-advocate.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—A regimental court-martial is ordered to convene at the armory on Tuesday, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment. Major George M. Smith has been detailed as president of the court. Thomas Clark, Jr., has been appointed left general guide, vice Livingston, appointed right general guide.

THE OFFICIAL INSPECTIONS.—Brevet Major-General Wm. H. Morris, the Inspector-General of New York State, has made some changes in the dates of his proposed inspection of the so-called "out-of-town troops" of the State. The following is a list of the dates and organizations to be inspected: June 17, at Albany, Ninth brigade, consisting of Tenth and Twenty-fifth regiments Infantry, Separate Troop Cavalry, and Battery A; June 18—Troy, Tenth brigade, consisting of Twenty-fourth regiment of Infantry and Battery B; June 19—Schenectady, Thirteenth brigade, consisting of Eighty-third regiment of Infantry; June 20—Utica, Twenty-first brigade, consisting of Twenty-sixth battalion of Infantry; June 21—Watertown, Nineteenth brigade, consisting of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment Infantry; June 21—Oswego, Twenty-fourth brigade, consisting of Forty-eighth regiment Infantry and Separate Troops of Cavalry; June 24—Syracuse, Twenty-fourth brigade continued, Fifty-first regiment Infantry and battery; June 25—Auburn, Twenty-third brigade, consisting of Forty-ninth regiment Infantry; June 26—Rochester, Twenty-fifth brigade, consisting of Fifty-fourth regiment Infantry, Batteries of Artillery; June 27—Buffalo, Thirty-first brigade, consisting of Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments Infantry; July 1—Corning, Twenty-fifth brigade, consisting of One Hundred and Sixth regiment Infantry; July 2—Elmira, Twentieth brigade continued, One Hundred and Tenth battalion of Infantry; July 3—Ithaca—Twenty-eighth brigade, consisting of Fiftieth regiment Infantry, Section of Artillery; July 4—Binghamton, Twenty-eighth brigade continued, Forty-fourth regiment Infantry and Battery A; July 5—Norwich, Nineteenth brigade continued, One Hundred and Third regiment Infantry.

THE IMPRISONED MILITIAMEN RELEASED.—Nothing more fully illustrates the careless and loose mode of enlisting men for the National Guard, as frequently displayed, than the recent case of a man named Henry McKunen, an alleged delinquent member of Company K, Forty-seventh regiment, imprisoned, and recently released on a writ of habeas corpus. The testimony of McKunen showed clearly that the matter was misrepresented to him, and nothing in the testimony of Captain Powell appeared to disprove this. General Catlin, who appeared for McKunen, in his argument to the court, called particular attention to the paragraph in the United States Regulations relative to enlistments, wherein it states that "recruiting officers will not allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into the service by false representations, but will, in person, explain the nature of the service, length of enlistment, etc., to every man before he signs the enlistment."

He continued by citing the following: Article 11, of Articles of War, declares that "after a soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed without a discharge in writing;" adding, "The implication here is irresistible, that if a man is not duly enlisted and sworn, he may be dismissed without a discharge in writing."

Judge Moore, before whom the case was referred, carefully read the testimony in the case, and rendered a decision to the effect that the prisoner must be discharged, on the ground that there was very great doubt whether he was ever duly sworn to the enlistment papers, and that the preponderance of testimony shows that he was not regularly and

duly sworn. McKunen was therefore ordered to be brought up from jail, and discharged.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—LIEUTENANT L. R. POST, Company G, Seventy-first, has resigned on account of illness.

—SURGEON WHITE, Twelfth Infantry, has received leave of absence for thirty days. (Wedding trip.)

—THE Seventy-ninth want \$7,500 for repairs to its armory, and on Monday sent the little bill to the supervisors.

—LIEUTENANT GEO. W. SMITH, late of the Seventy-ninth Infantry, has been elected second lieutenant of Company K, Twelfth.

—CAPTAIN SPRAGUE, Company E, Twelfth, has tendered his resignation on account of removal from the district. The regiment and division lose a valuable officer by this resignation.

—ON Thursday afternoon Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Hempstead, paraded in uniform as escort and mourners to the remains of their late comrade, Private John L. Connelly.

—THE County Treasurer has been instructed to draw on the State Comptroller for the amount of appropriation for regimental fund (\$500) for the several regiments of the First division.

—WHILE the Fourth Light Battery, at Lawrence, Mass., was practicing firing on "Training Day," Henry Hale lost an arm, and Alfred Bradbury a thumb, by the premature explosion of a charge.

—THERE is many a slip between the cup and the lip, as, unfortunately, the Ninth Infantry experienced during the last hours of the Legislature. Still, the regiment would have received, it is said, but the crumbs from the table.

—SERGEANT ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of Company C, Forty-seventh, is specially complimented in General Orders by Colonel Austen for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties as a soldier, during a full term of seven years' service, never having been absent from a meeting, drill or parade.

—THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, on Monday celebrated its two hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary. Rev. John F. W. Ware preached the sermon in Hollis street Church, which was followed by the annual banquet in Faneuil Hall. This organization is old, good, and very "militious."

—THE clerk of the Board of Aldermen of New York city, General Joseph C. Pinckney, discovered on last week in an old safe in the City Hall twelve silver medals for the following named persons, who served with distinction in the Mexican war: Company B, Corporals Frederick Boner, Jas. Kelly, George Nagel, Conrad Dorn, Herman King, and Martin Grier; Company C, Christian Clemm and Thomas Dodd; Company D, Edward Dunn, John B. Halpenny, and James Kelly; Company I, John Sanders. On each medal is the inscription, "Presented by the city of New York to the New York regiment of Volunteers in Mexico." The names of Chapultepec, Chertubuseo, Cerro Gordo, Vera Cruz, are also engraved upon it. The medals will be delivered to the persons for whom they were made, or, in the event of their death, to persons entitled to inherit them.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Amended Militia Law.—It is regretted by many military officers that the amendment to the new militia bill allows companies only till the 1st of August to recruit up to the minimum number. Very few commanders are quite certain that their companies will enlist as a whole, and fears are expressed that the different regiments and battalions will appear with diminished ranks at muster time. The powers that consider the fears of the men at being mustered in for three years a great bugbear, and do not hesitate to state that a discharge can be just as easily obtained under the new regime as the old for any reasonable cause. If a man desires to leave a company for any good reason he will be so released from service, but the fact will be made a matter of record so as to clearly show that he is not liable to duty thereafter, and also to enable intermediate commanders to keep a correct roster of the men under them. If the men could understand that no hardship is imposed on those who propose to do their duty, that reasonable excuses are as valid as under the old system, and that only the Commander-in-Chief has the power of arbitrary discharge, which he will always be free to exercise when good reasons can be shown, they would see that the law will operate to their advantage rather than their detriment. The time was, that, on the ground of some personal enmity, a company commander could cause the removal of any of his men, and instances are not unknown where this power has been exercised in a manner at once unjust and prejudicial to the best interests of the service. Such high-handed measures have been brought to an end, and if the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law is regarded, the private is safe from tyrannical acts on the part of designing officers. He will also be greatly benefited by the examination system, which will be adhered to closely. This has and will cause many incompetent persons to resign rather than go before the board, and even then it is probable that many others will find an insurmountable obstacle in the path of their military ambitions.—*Boston Sunday Herald*.

The prospects are that the First brigade, General Barrill, will encamp at Framingham, August 5; the Second brigade, General Pierson, September 2; and the Third brigade, Gen. Chamberlain, later in September. Military movements, in consequence of the "May training," has been quite lively in Massachusetts lately.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Russian Minister of Marine is fully convinced of the importance and necessity of training boys for the navy, and two large vessels are to be set apart, one at Cronstadt and the other at Sebastopol, for this purpose, receiving between them 400 boys, between thirteen and sixteen years of age.

CAPTAIN O'HEA read a paper recently before the London Society of Arts on the system of rifling the end of the barrel only (and not throughout the bore), invented by Mr. Murphy, in which he stated he had obtained very satisfactory results at 400 yards, with elevation for 275 yards; at 500 yards, with elevation for 350 yards; and at 600 yards, with elevation for 400 yards.

In the British House of Commons, on May 9, Knatchbull-Hugessen said: We have to-day received despatches from the West Coast of Africa up to the 16th of April, and I regret to say that the news is not of a satisfactory character. After two severe engagements, in which the Fantee tribes had fought bravely and maintained their positions, they had retreated along the whole line, and the Ashantees were advancing upon Cape Coast and Elmina. The Administrator, Colonel Harly, who in his last despatches stated his belief that the Ashantee force did not exceed 4,000 men, now tells us that he had been misinformed, and that the estimate of 30,000 or 40,000 was probably nearer the truth. The cause of the invasion was placed beyond doubt by a letter from the King of Ashantee to the Administrator, in which he stated that it was on account of the cession of Elmina to the British, which he claimed as his own.

THE French Army reformers, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, find that the young gentlemen who leave St. Cyr with a commission do not amalgamate with the veterans who obtain the epaulettes under the flag. There is a woeful difference in age, tastes, and education, which plays the devil with the service, and the question is how to remedy this evil, which, under a republic of liberty, fraternity, and equality—or death, allows of two classes of officers, separated from each other by a wide gulf. It is proposed that the St. Cyrans shall leave their school a year sooner than at present, and before becoming officers shall serve one year in the ranks; also that schools shall be established for the veterans. The difference in age might be surmounted by making promotion rapid. The great object of the Republicans, however, is to get rid altogether of St. Cyr, which they term a refuge for the privileged classes.

Broad Arrow says: "In discussing the San Juan award some months ago we drew attention to the splendid capabilities for dock accommodation at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, expressing a hope that it might become 'a first-rate naval station.' According to our last advices from Ottawa, one of the members for Victoria City was then in the State capital of the Dominion, endeavoring to procure better terms for a dry dock long since projected at Esquimalt. We hope he may succeed, and as success is really of imperial importance, now that we have lost the island of San Juan, Lord Kimberley might interest himself in the matter. The Victorians are enterprising, having just organized, what was much wanted, a pilot board. At Nanaimo, a town on the eastern side of the island of Vancouver, sixty miles distant from Victoria, a well-known coaling-station, a dock is about to be added to the new wharf constructed some years ago. But, as our gun-boats are stationed at Esquimalt, and its importance as a Pacific station is increasing, Lord Kimberley and Mr. Goschen should unite in recommending the Dominion Government to make all needful provision, if we may not hope for the expenditure of imperial funds upon what is really an imperial object."

A COMPILATION of great utility to students of German military literature has lately come under the notice of *Broad Arrow*, in the shape of an index *raisonné* of the contents of the well-known Austrian military periodical, *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militaerische Zeitschrift*, from 1860 to 1872 inclusive, and also of those of the same work in its earlier form, from 1808 to 1849. The subjects are classed as follows: Artillery, military biography, cavalry, railway, and telegraph services, staff, engineer, and pioneer subjects; geography, military history, weapons, military administration, military organization, infantry, history of campaigns, marine, miscellaneous, military law, military hygiene, statistics, strategy, tactics, topography, military education. The index itself affords a curious retrospective illustration of the progress of military science and literature during the last seventy years. The periodical, it appears, owed its existence to the Archduke Charles, by whose orders a series of papers on military subjects were written by the officers of the headquarter staff, under the superintendence of the Director of the Archives of War, and published in four volumes in 1808. The war of 1809 interrupted the appearance of the work, which was again resumed in 1810, to be once more interrupted by the campaigns of 1813. In 1818 it again appeared, and the publication was continued without interruption until December, 1849. After a lapse of ten years, a new review was set on foot in 1860, under the auspices of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and under the management of his old military tutor, M. Von Streffleur. For the first four years it was only kept going with the aid of a strong subsidy. In 1864, however, M. Von Streffleur declared it capable of paying its own expenses. At his death, in July, 1870, the management and editorship-in-chief were assumed by Engineer-Captain Moritz Von Brunnow.

THE 0.45-inch Gatling gun-carriage for field service is now completed, and stands in the painting shed of the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The *Army and Navy Gazette* describes it as excessively light looking, but strong, being constructed entirely of iron. Multiplicity of parts has been avoided, the brackets or trail being bolted directly on the axle-tree, which is "fishbellied" in the centre, affording a better hold to the bolting apparatus, and giving great additional strength to the axle-tree itself. There is no axle-tree-bed, either of wood or iron. The gun is fitted

upon the ordinary pivot sweep to give the lateral range, and has the double-V "screw" or "kinne attachment," to enable it to traverse automatically if required. A folding seat is contrived upon the trail, upon which the gunner firing sits astride while turning the crank or handle of the gun; and the iron handle, hinged to the extremity of the trail, which takes the place of the traversing hand-spike in other guns, doubles up beneath the seat when not in use. The limber is constructed upon an entirely new principle, no wood being made use of in its manufacture, except for the footboard across the futchells; and for the shafts and wheels an axle-tree bed, made entirely of wrought-iron plates riveted together, is bolted to the axle-tree itself in many places by large bolts running right through; hence the whole is combined into one almost solid mass. The bed is necessary to give proper hold to the futchells, which are at right angles to it above, and let into its substance the full depth. The absence of the wooden axle-tree-bed gives the limber a very light and pretty appearance. The wheels of both gun-carriage and limber are of the "Madras" pattern, with gun-metal naves, but of far slenderer construction than those for the ordinary travelling carriage of the 9 or 16-pounders, and the axle-tree arms are of a special description to suit the boxes of the wheels. The carriage and limber are designed to carry ten drums filled with ammunition. A single limber box, with eight pins inserted into its floor for eight several drums to be fixed upon, rests upon the futchells of the limber; and the remaining two drums are carried in two separate small square boxes on either side of the gun itself, upon the axle-tree of the gun-carriage.

"THE arming of the German troops will," says the *Times of Germany*, "shortly undergo a complete change. The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Cuirassier regiments, will be furnished with the new Chassepot carbines. This arm, which is to replace the Zundnadel carbine or the Uhlan pistol hitherto in use, was found in considerable numbers in French depots. A considerable number of officers in the Dragoons, the Hussars and the Uhlans, are now practicing at the shooting-school at Spandau, in order to get used to this new arm, so as to be able to give the necessary instruction to the soldiers of their respective regiments. From May 1 all the officers, without exception, of infantry regiments and of the Chasseur battalions of Six army corps, will be instructed at the same place in the use of the Mauser rifle Mod. 1871. It is therefore obvious that the arming of the infantry with the Mauser rifle will commence next year. Unfortunately for the curious it is absolutely impossible to obtain details about this much-praised arm. The officers who assist at the practice at the shooting school at Spandau are obliged by oath to keep absolute silence until a certain period has elapsed. It is not astonishing, therefore, that there should be complete ignorance as to the Mauser rifle in military circles at Berlin. At the present time the manufactures of arms are only exceptionally accessible to officers, and even those who are thus favored are obliged to sign a bond by which they bind themselves to secrecy. Besides these alterations in the arming of the imperial army, we may mention some new measures of organization. Henceforth the German sanitary corps form an entirely separate body, like the officer corps, and have the same rights in every respect. The different degrees of rank of the military physicians are in proportion to their time of service. The pupils of the military medicinal institution, young physicians serving as 'Einhajrigh-Freiwillige' and ordinary assistants, from the sanitary corps. Under physicians may be promoted to the rank of assistant physicians after three months' service. The system of promotion will correspond with that employed with reference to officers, and is evidently destined to secure to the sanitary corps only such members as are equally distinguished by their morality and ability. As to the general duties of the military physicians, they are regulated in a similar manner to those of officers. The physicians of the reserve are comprised in the same law as the reserve officers. It is expected that this organization of the German sanitary corps will make it predominant among institutions of this nature in European armies."

COLONEL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, JR.

AT the annual meeting of the Third Corps Union, held May 5, 1873, in New York city, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to visit with affliction our worthy companion, General J. Watts de Peyster, an honorary member of the Third Corps Union, in the death of his eldest son, Colonel J. Watts de Peyster; and

Whereas, Colonel De Peyster participated with the Third Army Corps at the battle of Williamsburg on the 5th day of May, 1862, as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Philip Kearney, commanding the First division; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Third Corps Union tender their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of trial and bereavement.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction his distinguished gallantry at Williamsburg, and we record with pleasure his duties faithfully and well performed during our long struggle for freedom. That we regret that an impaired constitution, from faithful service and devotion to his beloved country, should so soon succumb to disease and he be removed from his comrades by death.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be spread at length upon the records, and that the Secretary send a copy of the same to the family of our deceased comrade.

Presented by Colonel B. T. Morgan, and passed unanimously, and entered upon the minutes, of which this is a correct copy.

EDWARD L. WELLS, Secretary Third Army Corps Union.

John Watts de Peyster, Jr. (the subject of the foregoing resolutions), son of General John W. de Peyster, died at his father's residence, 59 East Twenty-first street, on Saturday, April 12. This gallant young officer served in the early part of the war on the staff of his cousin, General Philip Kearney, and was especially commended for his conduct at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was chief of artillery of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, with the rank of major. For his distinguished conduct in the action on Salem Heights he was promoted to the ranks, successively, of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

The best obituary possible of Colonel de Peyster is comprised in the words in letters to his father of those officers under whom he has served at different times.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army, says of him.

But for promises made prior to my knowledge of your son, he would have been offered the appointment of aide-de-camp on my personal staff.

Brigadier-General Joshua Owens, who stopped for some time at the second battle of Fredericksburg for the mere pleasure of seeing Colonel de Peyster fight, says:

He was young, it is true, and did not hold a very high rank in the Army; but he was a soldier of great force in action, and capable, by his personal heroism, of inspiring others with his own fiery courage.

General Emory says:

I met your son frequently in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and was always much prepossessed with his gallant bearing and intelligent conversation.

General Hooker, in recommending the then Major de Peyster for promotion, says that he was "remarked for his coolness and courage, and is, in my opinion, eminently deserving the distinction requested for him." Major-General A. B. Howe is still more emphatic, for he says:

The chivalric gallantry of character and the patriotic devotion to duty which led Colonel de Peyster in the voluntary performance of more than duty, to sacrifice upon the altar of his country his health and the bright promise of a noble manhood, justly entitle him to a favorable consideration of his Government and the kind consideration of his countrymen.

Much could be added to the above, but enough has been said to show that in the death of Colonel de Peyster, from disease contracted in the service, we have but one more of those unpretending martyrs whose graves hallow the soil they suffered and died to save for freedom.

It is most remarkable that the new and very simple invention for the cure of Rupture now so extensively used was not earlier discovered. The New Elastic Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture securely at all times; is worn with perfect comfort night and day till a permanent cure is effected. The New Truss is sold reasonably, is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y., who supply descriptive Circulars free on application.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

O'BRIEN—McNULTY.—May 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Colonel RICHARD F. O'BRIEN, U. S. Army, to MARY, daughter of the late Daniel Devlin, Esq., of the city of New York.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

SMITH.—At Camp McDowell, A. T., January 22, 1873, of valvular disease of the heart, Captain JOHN L. SMITH, Twenty-third Infantry.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, June 1, LINDSAY R. RICHARDSON, aged 34 years and six months.

The funeral took place from his late residence, 41 West Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, and from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street at half-past nine o'clock. Remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The following orders were issued from headquarters Seventh Regiment in relation to the death:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, June 2, 1873. }

General Orders No. 7.

1. It is the painful duty of the commandant to announce the death of Captain Lindsay R. Richardson, of this regiment. No officer of this regiment has ever achieved a more brilliant reputation or displayed more distinguished military ability. As an accomplished gentleman, as a genial companion, and as a faithful friend, he endeared himself to his company and to the officers and members of this regiment, and all unite in honoring his memory.

2. Company K, Lieutenant Lenthien commanding, is hereby detailed as the funeral escort to the remains of Captain Richardson, and will assemble in full uniform (white trousers), at the Armory, on Wednesday, June 4, at a quarter past eight o'clock, A. M. The band and drum corps will report to Lieutenant Lenthien at the same hour.

3. The officers of this regiment will attend the funeral of Captain Richardson in full uniform (white trousers), and will assemble at the Armory at half-past eight A. M., on Wednesday, June 4. Captains Smith, Pollard, Kipp, and Van Norden are hereby detailed as pall bearers. Sergeants George W. Ring, Company B; Louis L. Robbins, Company C; James L. Beers, Company E; John J. Behringer, Company G; George S. Loder, Company H, and Albert Deland, Company I, will report in full uniform (white trousers), with side arms, to Captain Smith, at 41 West Tenth street, at nine o'clock, A. M.

4. Members of this regiment are requested to attend the funeral in full uniform (white trousers), with side arms, and the members of each company will report to the senior non-commissioned officer of their companies respectively, at the Armory, at half-past eight o'clock, A. M. By order of
Colonel EDMUND CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The following resolutions were also passed by his comrades of Company K, and Veteran Association Engineer corps:

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, June 2, 1873. }

At a meeting of the tenth company and the associates of the Engineer corps, and Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory, on Monday evening, the 2d of June, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The omnipotent hand of God having suddenly removed from among us, after a short and severe illness, Captain Lindsay R. Richardson, our late beloved captain, commander, comrade and friend, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relatives and friends, our sincerest sympathy, feeling that our intimate relations with him through his long devoted and constant attention to the interest of this company most readily enable us to appreciate that ours as well as theirs, is indeed an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in his record as an officer, soldier and gentleman, we recognize an example worthy of our future emulation, as it has hitherto commanded our admiration and respect.

Resolved, That the company room be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased commander, entered upon our minutes and published in the New York Journals.

COMMITTEE.
H. Mortimer Brooks, Chas. Winter,
F. E. Scrymser, Lawrence Drake,
Charles Russel Hone, D. Conyn Moran,
William H. Lane.

The following funeral notice was also issued by the Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M.:

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 175 F. and A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge rooms on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at eight o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of affection and respect to our late Brother Lindsay R. Richardson. By order of JAMES E. MORRISON, Master,
CHARLES W. ST. Secretary.